

Algeria	5.50	Dn	Israel	15.25	Hor	5.00	NAG
Australia	17.5	Ind	Italy	10.00	Low	0.70	Rob
Bahamas	0.45	Dn	Jordan	2.00	Th	0.40	Th
Bahamas	0.45	Dn	Kenya	0.50	Th	0.40	Th
Belgium	3.10	Th	Lebanon	0.50	Th	0.40	Th
Canada	0.40	Th	Libya	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Ceylon	0.40	Th	Madagascar	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Czechoslovakia	0.40	Th	Mali	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Denmark	0.40	Th	Morocco	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Egypt	0.40	Th	Niger	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
France	0.40	Th	Nigeria	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Germany	0.40	Th	Romania	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Greece	0.40	Th	Saudi Arabia	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Hong Kong	0.40	Th	Senegal	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
India	0.40	Th	Sierra Leone	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Indonesia	0.40	Th	Singapore	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Iran	0.40	Th	Sri Lanka	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Italy	0.40	Th	Tanzania	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Japan	0.40	Th	Togo	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Kenya	0.40	Th	Tunisia	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Lebanon	0.40	Th	Turkey	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Libya	0.40	Th	Uganda	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Madagascar	0.40	Th	Ukraine	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Mali	0.40	Th	USA	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Morocco	0.40	Th	USSR	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Niger	0.40	Th	Yugoslavia	0.40	Th	0.40	Th
Nigeria	0.40	Th					
Romania	0.40	Th					
Saudi Arabia	0.40	Th					
Senegal	0.40	Th					
Sierra Leone	0.40	Th					
Singapore	0.40	Th					
Sri Lanka	0.40	Th					
Tanzania	0.40	Th					
Togo	0.40	Th					
Tunisia	0.40	Th					
Turkey	0.40	Th					
Uganda	0.40	Th					
Ukraine	0.40	Th					
USA	0.40	Th					
USSR	0.40	Th					
Yugoslavia	0.40	Th					

ESTABLISHED 1887



Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, right, ousted as Argentina's army commander, embraced his replacement during a swearing-in ceremony in Buenos Aires on Friday. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides also replaces Gen. Galtieri, who had not stepped down as president, on the three-member ruling junta.

Argentina Rejects Truce Call

Search for New President Foreseen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES — Gen. Cristino Nicolaides assumed command of the Argentine Army on Friday, replacing Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri in a shakeup touched off by Argentina's defeat in the Falkland Islands. The ruling junta was to begin considering on who would replace Gen. Galtieri as president.

Gen. Nicolaides, taking command to shouts of "subordination and valor" by a military honor guard, pledged to act "for the good of the army, for the good of the Argentine people and for the good of all the Argentine republic."

Gen. Galtieri embraced Gen. Nicolaides, one of his closest associates.

As army chief, Gen. Nicolaides will also replace Gen. Galtieri in the three-man ruling junta, joining Air Force Commander Basilio Lami Dozo and Navy Commander

Jorge Anaya. Air Force and Navy officers reaffirmed support for their commanders in separate meetings during the last two days, navy and air force sources said.

A somber Gen. Galtieri said Thursday night: "I am leaving because the army did not give me the political support to continue as army commander and president of the nation."

Ordinarily, the presidency would be filled by the interior minister, Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean. But Gen. Saint Jean left open the possibility that Gen. Galtieri would remain as the nominal president until a permanent successor is chosen, saying that to his knowledge Gen. Galtieri had not submitted a resignation.

Informal sources said the three top commanders were probably considering three alternatives: to rotate the presidency among themselves, to appoint a retired military

officer or a civilian subject to the junta's authority, or to maintain the present structure with the army commander also holding the presidency.

Gen. Lami Dozo, now senior member of the junta and a popular figure after the performance of his pilots in the Falklands fighting, would be first in line if the rotation alternative was chosen, the sources said. Otherwise, they said, the most favored candidates would be Gen. Saint Jean and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez.

There were suggestions here that the crisis indicated that the 6-year-old military regime had lost its grip on the nation and should prepare for a rapid transfer to civilian rule.

Military sources gave this account of the events leading to Gen. Galtieri's decision to resign: The army's senior generals demanded



Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean

U.K. Told It Has to Withdraw

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES — Only hours after the ouster of President Leopoldo Galtieri from the ruling junta, Argentina declared Friday that it would not formally end hostilities over the Falkland Islands until British troops withdrew from the islands, the Foreign Ministry said.

The Foreign Ministry said it had sent a message to the United Nations stating that Argentina could not officially accept a cease-fire in the South Atlantic until all British troops were off the islands.

The Foreign Ministry called for the withdrawal of British troops from the islands, the lifting of Britain's air and sea blockade of the Falklands and an end to economic sanctions against Argentina.

The statement, made in a message to the United Nations, said Argentina's position was in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 502, passed April 3, the day after Argentine troops invaded

the islands. The resolution called for withdrawal of Argentine troops, cessation of hostilities and negotiations.

Argentina, under terms of a surrender of its Falklands troops signed Monday night, agreed to a cease-fire and withdrawal of its troops.

"The [limited] cease-fire that Argentina is observing will be precarious while Britain persists in its stance, defined by its military occupation, the blockade and the economic aggression," the Argentine Foreign Ministry said.

The note came only hours after Gen. Galtieri was replaced as commander of the army and member of the ruling junta by Gen. Cristino Nicolaides.

In London, the British Foreign Office declined comment on the report.

"We have heard nothing at all from the United Nations or Buenos Aires, and until we do there is nothing we can say," a spokeswoman said.

Earlier Friday the British Foreign Office said that nearly 5,500 Argentine prisoners of war were being repatriated on two British vessels that left the Falklands on Friday.

Canberra and Norfolk

The Foreign Office said the cruise ship Canberra and the North Sea ferry Norfolk — both requisitioned as British troopships — were sailing from Stanley, the Falklands capital, to Puerto Madryn in southern Argentina under an Argentine assurance of safe conduct.

Both ships were loaded with prisoners Thursday, the Canberra with about 4,500 and the Norfolk with 1,000.

A spokesman said Friday evening that the Canberra was forced to drop anchor shortly after leaving because of bad weather. There was no immediate word of the progress of the Norfolk, however.

In announcing that Britain and Argentina have agreed to cooperate in repatriating the prisoners, however, the Foreign Office spokesman said Britain was still awaiting an authoritative Argentine statement that hostilities have ended throughout the South Atlantic — not only on the Falkland Islands.

The government has warned that until such a statement is received, Britain will continue to hold several hundred senior Argentine officers and key technicians.

Earlier Refusal

The military junta in Buenos Aires had earlier refused to let the prisoners return directly to Argentina, and Britain said hundreds of them could die of cold or disease in the harsh Falklands winter.

English-speaking prisoners listening to the Canberra's British Broadcasting Corp. radio relay heard the news that they were being sent back to Argentina and passed the word to the others aboard, a British reporter said.

In the Canberra's Atlantic Restaurant prisoners queued to collect trays of food from the galley and a few exchanged banter with British crewmen.

A waiter on the cruise ship said: "There was almost a carnival atmosphere in here last night when we told them Galtieri was out. They didn't seem too upset."

The British Foreign Office said the Argentine hospital ships Bahia Paraiso and Almirante Irizar also would go to Stanley to pick up wounded Argentines.

The Foreign Office said that evacuation plans were agreed upon through the International Red Cross and that Red Cross officials would be on both British ships to supervise the prisoners' return.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament Thursday that there were 10,600 prisoners, but government officials said Friday the latest count was 11,845.

Begin Proposes a Nuclear-Free Zone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United States sought to put together a lasting cease-fire in Lebanon on Friday as Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin addressed the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

While Mr. Begin was being escorted to the speaker's rostrum, 24 Arab and African delegates walked out of the assembly hall to protest his policies and Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

In his speech, Mr. Begin made no direct reference to the Israeli invasion, but said, "self-defense is a most sacred right and duty of man. Mr. Begin has portrayed the two-week-old invasion as an act of self-defense to protect northern Israel from Palestinian shelling and rocket attacks."

Mr. Begin also renewed Israel's offer to negotiate with its Arab neighbors to create a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Middle East. He urged his Arab foes: "Let us meet; let us shake hands, talk peace to each other, make agreements and all of us will change the course of history of our nations."

The Soviet delegation boycotted the speech along with its East-bloc allies, except for Romania which maintains diplomatic relations with Israel.

Before the assembly session, the

Israeli leader met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Later, Mr. Haig said they had a "very important and serious discussion" on the current situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Haig said that, although grave, the situation in the Middle East was "not devoid of some hope for the future." He also confirmed the scheduled meeting Monday between Mr. Begin and President Reagan. At one point, the meeting had been called tentative by the State Department.

Asked whether a workable cease-fire could be arranged in Lebanon, Mr. Haig replied, "There is a cease-fire, providing the contending forces do not attack."

Meanwhile, a block away from UN headquarters, about a hundred Palestinian supporters demonstrated across from the Israeli mission.

Tough Stance

On Thursday, offering what some observers saw as a preview of the tough tone he is expected to take with President Reagan, Mr. Begin said that Israeli troops will not leave Lebanon until an adequate demilitarized zone is established between the two countries.

He told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations in New York that

the status quo will not be restored, and that Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon until satisfactory safeguards are set up in a zone extending 27 to 30 miles (43.2 to 48 kilometers) north of Israel's border.

"As long as this is not achieved, the Israeli Army will be in Lebanon," Mr. Begin vowed.

It was the prime minister's first speech in the United States and was viewed as sending a firm message to the Reagan administration, which is working on proposals to convince Israel to allow a strengthened UN peacekeeping force to replace its troops.

Mr. Begin indicated that the demilitarized zone, which he appeared to increase in size from original estimates of 25 miles, was paramount to Israel's security.

In the last two sessions of the General Assembly, Israel has proposed a demilitarized zone in the Middle East.

Last December, the General Assembly voted 101-2 to ask the Security Council to "institute effective enforcement action against Israel so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security by its nuclear-weapon capability."

Israel and the United States were the only dissenters.

Arab countries also want a demilitarized zone but without direct negotiations with Israel.

Israel's policy is that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons against another state, but it has not said whether it possesses them.

However, Western intelligence sources believe that Israel either has nuclear arms or has the capability to manufacture them.

Mr. Begin proposed a three-step approach to strategic arms control:

- "An international, all-embracing treaty of renunciation of aggressive war."
- Negotiation of a nuclear non-aggression pact, "except in self-defense" between the world's nuclear powers.
- "Successive establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones."

"Israel," Mr. Begin said, "is prepared to negotiate and sign such a treaty with all her neighbors in the Middle East."

Although rows of seats in the delegates' section of the assembly hall were empty, Mr. Begin received sustained applause at the end of his 20-minute speech from the gallery.

Israel has refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, arousing fears among its Arab neighbors that it already has a nuclear bomb.



A Lebanese mother walked with her children and another family member along a street in Beirut.

Israelis Move Into East Beirut as Far as Demarcation Line

BEIRUT — Israeli troops moved into Christian East Beirut Friday and advanced to the demarcation line with predominantly Moslem West Beirut.

The Israeli infantrymen pushed closer to the guerrilla trenches in West Beirut one day after Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, challenged the Israelis to attack, vowing to turn the Lebanese capital into their graveyard.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Friday that Israel was observing a 48-hour truce in Lebanon as requested by the United States, but was taking no responsibility for actions by Christian forces in Beirut.

He called for a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon with a "massive U.S. presence," and said that Israel would not accept a United Nations contingent.

There were reports that sporadic

shelling had resumed around hastily built guerrilla redoubts at their stronghold near the Beirut international airport on the southern edge of the city.

Witnesses said that Phalangist Christian militiamen, who have held the eastern half of Beirut since the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war, guided their Israeli allies through their territory to the demarcation zone, the "green line."

The Israeli troops drove through the streets of East Beirut in armored personnel carriers and parked near checkpoints where civilian traffic moved unimpeded to and from West Beirut.

Lebanese Army commandos checked identities as the Israelis moved from west to east, as families sought to flee from a feared Israeli drive to crush the PLO nerve center in West Beirut.

The forward Israeli positions were within sight of Syrian Army

checkpoints on the west side of the green line, but there was no fighting as the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire that has been in force for the past week continued to hold.

In other parts of the area controlled by the Palestinians, guerrillas were constructing earth barricades across main avenues and planting mines.

The United States has asked Israel whether it used cluster bombs in Lebanon, in violation of agreements. Page 2.

Israel has said it does not want to invade Beirut because of the heavy casualties it would almost certainly suffer in house-to-house fighting.

Speaking at a West Beirut news conference on Friday, George Habbash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said the guerrillas would never lay down their arms.

Israel radio said the Israeli government has decided to reject an urgent request from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to pressure the Phalangists to lay down their arms. The proposal apparently was aimed at preventing the Christians from storming West Beirut as surrogates of the Israelis.

"A battle they want, a battle they shall get," Mr. Arafat said Thursday in a speech on the Voice of Palestine radio.

"The battle for Beirut is just beginning. Beirut, the graveyard of the invaders, shall be the Stalingrad of the Arabs," he said, referring to the Soviet city where thousands of Russians died fighting the Nazis in World War II.

He spoke as Philip C. Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, intensified diplomatic efforts to end the fighting.

In talks with President Elias Sarkis and Premier Shafiq Wazzan

But he said if the Israelis withdrew the guerrillas would discuss "any question the national figures will put in front of us," indicating that the PLO might negotiate on its status in Lebanon.

On Thursday, Mr. Habib reportedly concentrated on forming a strong central government free of the PLO and Syrian influence.

The PLO said fighting also broke out with Israeli forces Thursday at the Palestinian town of Aley, 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of Beirut. A guerrilla communiqué said PLO forces repulsed Israeli troops who shelled and rocketed them.

Ship Arrives in France

TOULON, France (AP) — The French liner Azur arrived here Friday with 1,041 persons evacuated earlier in the week from Lebanon. Among the passengers were 606

French citizens and 435 of other nationalities, including 60 Lebanese and 20 members of UN organizations based in Beirut.

Meanwhile, police in Beirut reported Friday that a bomb on board a cargo boat carrying 64 Lebanese refugees exploded shortly after the vessel left the Lebanese port of Tripoli Thursday night, killing 11 persons and injuring 12.

Terrorists Reported Caught

LONDON (UPI) — Israel has captured nearly 100 non-Palestinian "foreign terrorists" during the Lebanon campaign, an Israeli official said Thursday.

Yitzhak Modai, a minister without portfolio in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet, said the prisoners included "terrorists" from Moslem countries including Indonesia, North Yemen, Iran and Pakistan.

Spain's Military Angered at Judges' Detention

House Arrests in Tribunal Provoke Rightists' Frustration With Government

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — The anger and divisions within the Spanish armed forces have become apparent with the detention of two members of the Supreme Council of Military Justice because of their vehement views on the treatment of officers convicted in last year's unsuccessful coup.

The extraordinary action against the two military judges, which was disclosed Thursday night, exacerbated the frustration with the government of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo that has been building among rightists in the armed forces since the officers were sentenced two weeks ago.

The 16-member military council on June 3 condemned two leaders of the plot, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch and Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, to 30-year prison terms, but it gave far lighter sentences to other officers. Mr. Calvo Sotelo criticized the court for its leniency and appealed the sentences to the civil supreme court.

The military tribunal met Thursday to discuss the possibility of granting conditional liberty to some of the condemned plotters. Anticipating the meeting, the government on Wednesday removed two rightist generals from their posts as temporary members of the panel, irritating some of their comrades.

The officer selected by the government to head the council, Lt. Gen. Federico Gomez de Salazar, cast a tie-breaking vote against granting conditional liberty for the plotters. Enraged, other judges protested, particularly Gen. José Barcina Rodriguez and Adm. Justo Carrero Ramos. Adm. Carrero shouted that while lenient civilian judges were setting terrorists free, a military tribunal was handing down harsh judgment against patriotic officers.

According to some accounts, the military justices nearly came to blows. In a move without known precedent, Gen. Gomez de Salazar sentenced Adm. Carrero to eight days of house arrest and Gen. Barcina to 14 days.

The episode seemed certain to strengthen the contention of rightist officers that the government is meddling in the internal affairs of the armed forces. Since the Feb. 23, 1981, coup attempt, many officers have maintained that the military should be virtually free of civilian control.

In a clear provocation of rightist officers disenchanted with Spanish democracy, five defense lawyers in the coup trial addressed an open letter to King Juan Carlos denouncing the government's "systematic and increasingly accentuated interference" in the deliberations of the supreme council.

The lawyers' "reverent" appeal to Juan Carlos, who is commander of the armed forces, had overtones of opportunism and even cynicism. During the trial, the ultra-right defense lawyers had attempted to implicate the king in the planning of the coup — an implication that was implicitly rejected in the lengthy sentences given to the leaders.

The renewed signs of military unrest came at a moment when Mr. Calvo Sotelo's severely divided Union of the Democratic Center, humiliated in last month's regional elections in Andalusia, appears to be on the verge of an open split. With the party demoralized and in disarray, Mr. Calvo Sotelo is expected to call early parliamentary elections in the autumn, or at the latest in January, to avoid defeat over next year's budget in the Cortes.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo's weakness was underscored twice this week when the Socialists, the second largest party, absented themselves in sufficient numbers to avoid defeating the minority center-right government on parliamentary votes.

The Socialists do not want to provoke a government crisis or bring about quick elections before the end of the Cortes session at the end of this month, but they have used their leverage to extract important concessions from Mr. Calvo Sotelo.

Two fresh defections from the government party have reduced it to only 149 seats in the 350-member lower house, making each ballot a nerve-wracking exercise for the premier. He has been budding with his rival, Adolfo Suarez, the former premier and founder of the party, to seek some semblance of unity before the elections.

With the Spanish right divided, some politicians believe that it is conceivable that the Socialists could repeat their impressive performance in Andalusia and win an outright majority in national parliamentary elections in the fall. But Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, is reportedly planning to include moderates or independents in a future cabinet to defuse the ire of the conservative military establishment.

If the Union of the Democratic Center should openly split before the elections, Mr. Suarez is reportedly mentioned as the potential leader of a rump faction that might seek an alliance with the Socialists after the balloting.

2 Bombs Explode in Spain

BILBAO, Spain (Reuters) — Police reported two bomb explosions in the Basque region of Spain, one wrecking a bank branch at Lasarte Friday and the other damaging a power substation at Durango Thursday night.

INSIDE

■ A four-year U.S. study showed that women who used birth-control pills were about half as likely as others to get cancer of the ovaries. Page 3.

■ The U.S. economy is growing at the rate of 0.5 to 1 percent in the current quarter, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige says. Page 9.

■ Curt Jurgens, whose screen career spanned more than three decades, is dead of heart failure at the age of 66. His more than 160 movies included "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness," "The Blue Angel" and "The Longest Day." Page 3.

■ A congressional panel looking into Washington's nuclear civil defense program has discovered that the sketchy plans thus far composed make no provision for evacuating members of Congress, among others, in the event of a holocaust. Page 3.

■ If Gertrude Stein — queen bee of literary Paris — led young writers anywhere, it was up a blind alley, says Waverly Root as he continues his memories of Montparnasse in the 1920s and 1930s. Page 5W.

■ Argentina kept its hopes alive in the World Cup with a 4-1 victory over Hungary. In other games, Brazil defeated Scotland, 4-1, and Peru tied Italy, 1-1. Page 13.

Reagan Expands Ban On Gear for Pipeline

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, citing continued martial law in Poland, said Friday he was maintaining and expanding a ban on the sale of equipment to the Soviet Union for a natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Mr. Reagan said the ban, which applied to the export of equipment manufactured in the United States, would be expanded to include equipment produced by subsidiaries of U.S. companies abroad or produced abroad under license issued by U.S. firms.

The ban was part of a package of sanctions imposed by the president against the Soviet Union on Dec. 23 following the introduction of martial law in Poland.

Mr. Reagan said in a statement Friday that "little has changed concerning the situation in Poland: there has been no movement that would enable us to undertake positive reciprocal measures."

Major U.S. companies affected by the ban are General Electric, which wanted to supply turbine rotors for the projected 4,800 kilometer (3,000-mile), \$10-billion pipeline, and the Caterpillar Tractor Co., which had hoped to sell pipe laying equipment.

Meanwhile, American grain company officials said Friday that the Soviet Union has received extended credit, mainly from European banks, to repay about \$1 bil-

lion owed for purchases of U.S. and Argentine grain.

Extension of the grain credit terms until early 1983 came after the Soviet Union asked for a rolling forward of the debt at a meeting with grain-exporting companies last month in Paris, the private grain company executives said.

Most of the short-term credit was granted by European banks, with the Soviet Union putting up gold as collateral for the loan.

U.S. government officials said the extension request probably stemmed from Moscow's severe cash-flow problems. They said prices have plummeted for gold, oil and diamonds, the major sources of Soviet export earnings, and that Moscow continues to spend vast amounts to support the economies of Poland and other financially troubled East-bloc nations.

When the Soviet Union first asked for short-term credit in early 1982, it marked a major change from the usual policy of paying for U.S. grain in cash.

The grain company officials said the new credit terms reflect the prevailing high market rates. President Reagan at the Versailles economic summit conference urged other nations to reduce government subsidies and credit to the Soviet Union, but he made no mention of private credit used under the grain deal.

U.S. Begins Inquiry Into Reported Israeli Use of Cluster Bombs

By William Chapman
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has asked Israel to supply information on whether it has used U.S.-supplied cluster bombs in Lebanon in violation of long-standing agreements. State Department officials have said.

Watt T. Cluett, a deputy assistant secretary of state who has been handling Middle East negotiations, disclosed the U.S. inquiry on Thursday as a House subcommittee approved \$20 million in emergency aid to Lebanon.

Mr. Cluett would not specify, under questioning by Rep. Paul Findley, Republican of Illinois, the legal or political consequences if

Israel is found to have used the projectiles, developed for U.S. forces in Vietnam, which release hundreds of steel shards from each grenade-size weapon.

Press reports from Lebanon said that cluster bombs were dropped on the Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Bradjeh near Beirut and the Armenian hospital at Azzouniye in the hills over the Bekaa Valley. According to Washington Post correspondent Jonathan C. Randall, who saw the anti-personnel bombs at the hospital last Sunday, no one was killed by them in the air attack there but three persons were severely injured when they picked up unexploded weapons.

About 22,000 cluster bomb projectiles were supplied by the United States to Israel in the early 1970s on condition that they be used only for "defensive purposes." Late in 1976, Israel reportedly promised the Ford administration that the bombs would only be used against military, fortified targets and only if Israel were attacked by more than one country.

After reports that cluster bombs were used by Israel against refugee camps, farms and villages in early 1978, in the previous large-scale invasion of Lebanon, Israeli authorities informed Washington that a mistake had been made in using the weapons and promised to impose tighter restrictions.

The current Lebanese devastation was described on Thursday by Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana and chairman of the House subcommittee, as a "carriage of enormous proportions."

Bradshaw Langmaid Jr., a deputy assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development, testified that about 600,000 people living in Beirut and southern Lebanon had been directly affected by the fighting following the Israeli invasion.

Mr. Peterson, who was named as special coordinator for Lebanon disaster relief, said that he would meet in New York on Friday with UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to launch the new U.S. effort.

The hearing of the House subcommittee touched off the first congressional exchange on Lebanon, with three members of Congress condemning Israel's invasion, and one of them demanding that the Reagan administration threaten an aid cutoff to force an Israeli withdrawal.

3,000 Protesters In Egypt Assail Israel and U.S.

CAIRO — Riot police prevented about 3,000 demonstrators from marching on the presidential palace Friday to call on the government to take punitive measures against Israel for its action in Lebanon.

The demonstrators denounced Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel as well as the U.S. role in the Middle East, shouting "Down with Israel and the U.S." "Let us kick out the [Israeli] ambassador" and "Abolish the treaty."

The police tightened security around the palace and the area of the al-Azhar mosque, a major center of Islamic learning, where the demonstrators had earlier prayed in memory of the Arabs killed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The police allowed a bus carrying leaders of three opposition groups — the Socialist Labor Party, the National Progressive Unionist Party and the Liberal Party — to reach the palace.

Outside the palace, the opposition leaders said that they had demanded the withdrawal of Egypt's ambassador in Israel. Egyptian recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and a freeze on Egyptian oil sales to Israel.

Beirut Press, Accustomed to Risk, Discovers Things Can Get Worse

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — For reporters and television crews who thought they had become accustomed to the specter of chance death or injury in the seven years of civil war in Lebanon, the Israeli invasion is a reminder that things can always get more dangerous.

The Israeli invasion has added intense air, sea or land bombardment to the danger of bullets fired by trigger-happy members of the more than 40 armed vigilante factions that roam the streets here day and night.

"The biggest problem here is that there is not just one front; there are fronts everywhere," said Alain Debos, a French cameraman for a CBS team who was injured June 4 when Israeli jets attacked the Beirut sports stadium, a suspected Palestinian munitions depot.

Referring to Beirut's multitude of armed factions that have divided up the streets in blocks like a checkerboard, Mr. Debos added, "The hysteria of people is the worst danger for us."

"It's the crazies," said Tom Spell of ABC, who was one of the last correspondents to leave Da Nang before it fell to the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. "You cannot talk of Vietnam or Rhodesia."

"It's not like most wars where you know who is shooting at you and who is the enemy," said Mr. Spell, 31. "It's the crazies behind

you, the kids with the AK-47s, that has always been the problem here ever since the 1975 civil war."

But the present combination of circumstances — the Israeli invasion, the existence of four armies (Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian and Israeli) at close quarters and tension among the various armed Lebanese factions faced with extinction — create an unusually difficult scene to cover.

Mr. Debos had been standing 50 yards (about 45 meters) away when Jean Lugot, a cameraman for French television, was killed in the stadium attack. Mr. Debos, a veteran of covering civil wars in Africa, was burned on his side and arms by a bomb explosion. A Time magazine photographer, Barry Iveson, suffered multiple breaks in one leg and shrapnel wounds across his body that day.

Despite the dangers of random Israeli shelling and bombing of Beirut, the four armies in Lebanon have rarely intentionally treated journalists badly.

In this unusual war a reporter can cross from West Beirut, where the Palestinian guerrillas are based, through Syrian and Christian militia checkpoints to visit the Israeli-held areas and conduct interviews with Israeli soldiers, and then make the return trip.

An absence of censors does not mean that Western journalists are unharmed in their reporting. Working in Beirut is made more difficult by the confusion, the multitude of voices and the absence of an organized method of news distribution.



British marines spoke with residents of Stanley during a patrol of the Falkland Islands capital in a photo released on Thursday.

Thatcher, in Falklands Aftermath, Evokes a Revival of Nationalism

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British are a pragmatic people, and their post-war history has been a process of accommodation to the reality of reduced power and to the need of acting in concert with allies.

But now, in the aftermath of the triumph over Argentina, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher seems prepared to lead a nationalist revival. In the euphoria of victory, she has sounded increasingly like De Gaulle, increasingly determined to tell the world that Britain is quite able to work out its own solutions to its own problems.

Thus, in her statement to the House of Commons Tuesday, Mrs. Thatcher emphasized several times the "will to succeed" that this country had shown in the Falklands. And she angrily told Michael Foot, the opposition Labor Party leader, that British servicemen had not died in the islands so she could turn them over to a United Nations trusteeship, as he had proposed.

Even before the Falklands crisis erupted on April 2, a number of nationalist trends were developing in British attitudes. A majority of voters, according to the opinion polls, favored British withdrawal from the European Economic Community, and at the Conservative Party's annual conference last

fall in Blackpool, former Prime Minister Edward Heath was booed when he ventured complimentary remarks about the European Monetary System, to which Britain does not belong.

Despite the support expressed by President Reagan for British war policy during his visit to London and despite the material supplied by the United States, he is seen by many people here as a fumbling and inconsistent leader of the Western alliance.

Many Britons objected when they read that the president, in welcoming the end of hostilities, had referred only to a cease-fire and not to a surrender, adopting the words also used by Lt. Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, the Argentine leader forced to resign after the defeat at Stanley. Gen. Galtieri was widely seen here as a coward incapable even of admitting that his country had been beaten.

On Tuesday night, Alan Clark, a prominent Tory Member of Parliament, was asked what would happen if the United States objected to Britain's plans for the Falklands. Mr. Clark, who has emerged as the leader of what is known as the War Party, and his reply, while perhaps injudicious, accurately represented the feelings of the Conservative right wing, which is the primary political and ideological home.

"I'm not especially concerned what attitude the Americans take," he said. "They didn't retake the islands, and they won't run them."

There is little doubt that Britain has or can procure the means to defend the Falklands, as Mrs. Thatcher has promised to do. It will mean a bigger navy, which seems certain anyway, and perhaps slightly higher taxes. But holding the islands certainly is a far smaller challenge than retaking

U.S.-Latin Relations May End Up Surviving Conflict in Falklands

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Despite Latin America's dismay at U.S. support for Britain in the Falklands conflict, Washington's relations with much of the continent may not have been permanently damaged by the crisis, according to diplomats, government officials and other experts in the region.

The sources said Argentina's surrender in the islands had dampened Latin America's emotional response to the conflict and had opened the way for gradual normalization of ties with Washington.

A senior official in Mexico said he thought the impact of the crisis on United States-Latin American relations had been exaggerated. "Yes, they have been affected, but not in a very serious way," he said. "In each country, it's the bilateral relationship with Washington that really counts."

Diplomats said that Latin America would continue to campaign strongly for negotiations un-

der United Nations auspices that would lead to Argentine control over the Falklands. They said no nation in the region would agree to participate in joint administration of the islands for fear of undermining Argentina's claim.

The United States' relations with Argentina, they went on, would remain badly scarred by the conflict, although much would depend on internal developments in Argentina and on Washington's ability to persuade London to adopt a conciliatory attitude about the Falklands.

But they argued that since most Latin governments gave more importance to their relations with Washington than those with Buenos Aires, the Falklands issue would soon fade as a major point of friction with the United States.

"Washington's support for Britain didn't go down well," a Latin American diplomat said, "but Washington does lots of things that don't go down well and relations don't change."

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Friday that the United States was considering "extraordinary steps" to repair the damage the Falklands Islands crisis has done to U.S. relations with Latin America, according to an Associated Press report from Washington.

[He said he was aware that the relations had been impaired by U.S. support for Britain but said "that damage is not irreparable." Other officials said they were aware of any dramatic policy initiatives being contemplated by the administration.]

[Mr. Haig said in the interview Friday that the United States had no plans to pressure Britain to pursue a conciliatory policy now that the fighting appears to be over.]

Despite the perception in some Washington offices that Latin America had lined up as a bloc with Argentina and against Britain and its U.S. ally, reactions in Latin America were more varied and complex.

Because Argentines have never disguised their feeling of superiority over the rest of Latin America, often boasting of pure European descent, they have generally been disaffected by the region. Many Latin officials, who in public expressed solidarity with Buenos Aires, privately hoped to see Argentine "arrogance" deflated by a humiliating defeat in the Falklands.

Argentine diplomats lobbying for Latin American support in recent weeks admitted encountering resistance resulting from their traditional aloofness. "As you know," an Argentine official said, "our propensity hasn't exactly earned us the affection of Latin America."

Even in public there was less than unanimous support for Argentina. Chile, which faces an Argentine claim to islands in the Beagle Channel near Tierra del Fuego, took a neutral stance in the war, and Colombia refused to endorse the president of Argentina's use of force because of Nicaragua's claims to San Andrés and other Colombian islands in the Caribbean.

Brazil and Mexico, the region's largest and most influential powers, also maintained a low profile throughout the crisis and their relations with Washington have not been affected by the conflict.

The chorus of criticism from Latin America was in fact little more than a quartet comprising Venezuela, Peru, Guatemala and Panama. And, in each case, special circumstances may have been as important as direct sympathy for Argentina: Venezuela claims two-thirds of neighboring Guyana, Peru has a longstanding territorial dispute with Chile, Guatemala claims Belize as its own, and Panama remains sensitive to the U.S. presence in the former canal zone.

Only the leftist regimes in Cuba and Nicaragua, which strongly supported Argentina's rightist junta in the crisis, are hoping that irreparable damage has been caused to U.S. relations with the region.

Self-Government

Mrs. Thatcher apparently intends to try to defend charges of colonialism by bringing the Falklands to some sort of self-governing status within the Commonwealth. A first suggestion of this came in her decision to limit the role of Rex Hunt, the colonial governor. Another is expected in a decision to give the Falklanders more voice in the administration of the islands.

But that will not be enough to end Argentine hostility; the only thing that will do that, it now appears, will be an agreement to explore future relationships around the bargaining table.

For the moment, Mrs. Thatcher has ruled out talks of any kind. Some politicians believe she will eventually relent, perhaps after the next general election in 1983 or 1984, if she is re-elected, as opponents like Mr. Clark and like-minded Tories; he says that "it will not be possible in our lifetimes to give up British control in any form whatever."

New Argentine Army Chief Is Regarded as Hard-Liner

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Maj. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, who was appointed commander in chief of the army and newest member of Argentina's ruling junta Thursday, is regarded as a no-nonsense hard-liner.

"The monster of Marxism," he told a rally in the provincial city of Córdoba last year, "is disciplined and organized and keeps on a Western world that suffers the consequences of its own disorganization."

It is an attitude that his friends and enemies say is typical, for Gen. Nicolaides is considered one of the toughest members of an army not known for being soft on political issues.

Gen. Nicolaides, who was born on Jan. 2, 1925 and is of Greek parentage, assumed his new position after Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri "voluntarily resigned" as president and head of the army following Argentina's defeat in the Falkland Islands.

As the new army chief, he will probably also assert an influence over the navy and the air force that could soon make him the most powerful political leader in Argentina.

He has been a protégé of Gen. Galtieri, and the two are close personally. When Gen. Galtieri was preparing the announcement of his resignation, he went to be with his friend at the Campo de Mayo military base on the edge of Buenos Aires, where since December Gen. Nicolaides has been commander of



Maj. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides

the crucial First Corps area surrounding the capital.

Cristino Nicolaides attended the Argentine military academy in 1947 as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. In 1954 he was promoted to captain and progressed through the Argentine chain of service schools. He served as a staff officer at the army high command and in 1970 was promoted to colonel.

He completed the army's Superior Course on Strategy and was director of the School for Combat Services in 1974. He was made a brigadier general in 1975.

Gen. Nicolaides was a leader of the military campaign in Córdoba against leftist guerrillas and developed a reputation for ruthlessness. He engaged in a celebrated clash in Córdoba last year with Radical Party leaders, charging in court that their statements calling for elections violated the national security law. The case was dismissed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Conferees Adopt U.S. Budget Plan

WASHINGTON — Congressional negotiators adopted on Friday a 1983 budget plan designed to hold the deficit to less than \$204 billion and sent the proposal to the House and Senate for final approval next week.

The conferees resolved the differences between separate budgets passed by the Senate and the House by adopting, on a voice vote, a \$776-billion Republican compromise.

The spending plan, written behind closed doors Wednesday by congressional Republicans and the budget director, David A. Stockman, projects a 1983 deficit of \$103.9 billion. It cuts about \$7 billion from nondefense discretionary programs and about \$6 billion from the Medicare, Medicaid, food stamp and welfare programs. It calls for \$20.9 billion in new taxes next year.

Russia Criticizes Reagan UN Speech

MOSCOW — The Soviet news agency Tass said Friday that President Reagan resorted to distortions and rumors in his speech Thursday to the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The commentary also said it was "difficult to take seriously" Mr. Reagan's calls for international restraint, given American actions in the Caribbean, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. It said he jumbled data about Soviet and American military expenditures, "grossly distorted" the policies of the Soviet Union and "repeated absurd rumors" about the alleged Soviet use of chemical weapons.

"As a matter of fact," the commentary said, "the president's speech boiled down to rhetorical justifications of the policy of the United States aimed at undermining détente and aggravating international tension."

Former Viet Cong Official Resigns

BANGKOK — The former president of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, Huynh Tan Phat, has resigned as vice chairman of Vietnam's Council of Ministers, Radio Hanoi reported Friday in a broadcast monitored here.

The broadcast said that the Council of State had accepted a recommendation of the Council of Ministers to let the former Viet Cong leader give up his post to assume a new assignment, which the radio did not reveal. Mr. Phat was ranked fourth of eight vice chairmen and is chairman of the state construction committee.

A Western diplomat in Bangkok said Mr. Phat's departure left three officials from southern Vietnam in the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet. Mr. Phat was president of the Viet Cong government from 1969 to 1976, the year after the Communist victory in the south, when he assumed his Council of Ministers post.

South China Farmers Beat Teachers

PEKING — Farmers in South China are beating teachers and robbing local schools of land, furniture and building materials, the People's Daily reported Friday.

Two front-page letters from the district authorities in Hunan and Guangxi provinces listed examples of farmers grazing their livestock on school property and stealing doors, window frames, tables and blackboards while teachers were out. In Hunan, teachers were beaten on six occasions. In Guangxi, schools had more than \$150,000 worth of damage last year.

In a commentary, the People's Daily criticized local leaders for not taking action and said those responsible for the crimes should be properly dealt with.

Biafran Leader Returns to Nigeria

LAGOS — Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, who led the secessionist side in the civil war in the late 1960s, returned to Nigeria on Friday where a crowd welcomed him after more than 12 years in exile in the Ivory Coast following his defeat.

More than 5,000 people, mostly from Gen. Ojukwu's Ibo tribe, came to welcome the man that most Ibos still regard as their leader. His arrival, after a pardon granted by President Shugu Shagari a month ago, was the final act of reconciliation after the civil war, in which at least 500,000 people died in an Ibo attempt at secession from federal Nigeria.

Gen. Ojukwu was the last major Biafran figure to be pardoned and his return ignites a significant new element into Nigeria's turbulent political scene, before elections next year. A high-ranking Ibo said Friday: "Now Ibos feel a part of Nigeria. Rightly or wrongly, we have felt left out since the civil war. Now we feel reconciliation is complete."

Russian Weakens on 40th Day of Fast

MOSCOW — A Soviet hunger striker said he was too weak to get out of bed Friday, which was the 40th day of his fast aimed at pressuring authorities into allowing him to join his wife and daughter in the United States.

Yuri Balovienkov, 33, who has been refused treatment at Soviet hospitals until he ends the fast, said by telephone that he was suffering severe chest pains, that his blood pressure was extremely low and that he could not get out of bed when he awoke Friday morning. He insisted that he would continue the fast until his conditions were met.

Mr. Balovienkov also said he still had received no word about the application of his wife, Elena Kusmenko, of Baltimore, Md., for a visa to visit him. He has indicated he might take nourishment if she is allowed to come to Moscow.

Free Democrats Assailed on Hesse Move

BONN — The Social Democrats Friday criticized the decision by the Free Democrats to end their alliance in the key state of Hesse in language that appeared to reflect fear that the party also may desert the ruling coalition of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Both government parties said that they planned to continue the coalition, but the opposition Christian Democrats said that the decision on Thursday by the Hessian branch of the Free Democrats to try to form a coalition with the Christian Democrats after the Sept. 27 Hessian elections also is a signal for Bonn.

Peter Glotz, the Social Democratic business manager, accused the Free Democrats of opportunism dictated by fear of losing their seats in the Hessian state parliament. His statement hinted at the widespread belief that the Free Democrats fear they are in danger of being wiped out as a party if they continue to ally themselves with the Social Democrats, who have lost the last four state and local elections to the Christian Democrats.

U.S. Senate Passes Rights Extension

WASHINGTON — The Senate, rejecting every effort to weaken the landmark Voting Rights Act, Friday overwhelmingly passed a 25-year extension of the law that enfranchised millions of blacks and Hispanics. The vote was 85 to 8, the greatest approval for any major civil rights measure in modern history. House leaders have said they would accept the Senate version without changes and would send it to President Reagan possibly as early as next week.

Eighteen proposals to weaken the law failed by substantial margins after Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, cleared the way to passage Thursday by giving up a nine-day filibuster against consideration of the bill.

UN Afghan Talks Called 'Concrete'

GENEVA — Parties to United Nations-sponsored talks on reaching a comprehensive peace settlement in Afghanistan began "concrete discussions" on Friday, still far from agreement on central issues, said the UN official conducting the private and indirect deliberations.

Meanwhile, Iran refused Friday to take part in the talks. The UN undersecretary-general, Diego Cordovez, who has met separately since Wednesday with representatives of the Pakistani government and the Soviet-installed Afghan regime, said: "I am a realist and do not underestimate that... very difficult, very tough decisions lie ahead. But at the same time there may be avenues to find a solution." Saying "we are at the beginning of concrete discussions," he acknowledged that the negotiators faced "very wide and very sharp differences of approach and emphasis."

Haig, Gromyko Meet in New York

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on Friday for what officials said would be a "frank and thorough" airing of differences over nuclear arms control and other issues.

State Department spokesman Dean E. Fischer said the two men had so many things to discuss during their afternoon meeting that they might need a second session Saturday morning. He held out little hope, however, that they would set a date for a summit meeting between Mr. Haig and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The U.S.-Soviet diplomatic atmosphere was further chilled Thursday when Mr. Reagan harshly criticized Soviet policies in a speech at session on disarmament. But Mr. Gromyko appeared affable as he dined with Mr. Haig and exchanged pleasantries in the offices of Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

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Congress Forgotten in War Evacuation Program

U.S. Representatives Question Omission and Criticize Assumptions of Planners

By Francis X. Clines

WASHINGTON — A congressional panel looking into Washington's nuclear civil defense program has just discovered that the steady plans thus far prepared make no provision for evacuating members of Congress, among others, in the event of an attack.

"Whether the public might be better served by the evacuation of Congress in the event of attack is, I suppose, a highly debatable proposition," said Rep. Stan Parris, Republican of Virginia.

Rep. Parris heaped sarcasm on repeated assurances that the government's "crisis relocation" plan now being formulated will be able to move 2.81 million persons from the Washington metropolitan area to surrounding hamlets up to 300 miles (480 kilometers) away in three days.

"Are members of Congress defined as 'critical workers'?" Rep. William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, asked at a hearing Wednesday, pressing District of

Columbia officials to explain how they set their priorities for moving various categories of people.

"We have not really identified members of Congress as critical workers at the present time," Richard Bortoroff, the District of Columbia's director of emergency preparedness, replied. "We know that they are, of course."

5-Hour Scrutiny

In the hearing before the House subcommittee on District of Columbia government operations, Rep. Gray and Rep. Parris spent more than five hours scrutinizing the ambitious metropolitan survival program that is being formulated by separate state and local governments under the guidance of the Federal Emergency Management Administration.

The congressmen questioned, for example, how a plane carrying 179,000 residents of the city could get beyond the outskirts of the metropolitan area, where masses of suburban dwellers would also be trying to leave, and

reach the Shenandoah Valley, 130 miles away.

They also pointed out that the principal facilities in the valley now consist of one hotel and a golf course.

On the charts and pamphlets prepared so far by the city's mayor civil defense staff, it is estimated that, under the most optimistic of scenarios, perhaps 30 percent of the residents would not get out.

Rep. Parris noted that the present plan is to use city buses for the many residents without automobiles and to have drivers make three round trips to the distant shelter in a period of as much as a week, assuming that a warning of nuclear attack would come that far in advance.

"The world is not like that," Rep. Parris said. "Can you really imagine the typical Metro bus driver taking his wife and family on the first trip, we can assume, then being talked into leaving them and making two more round trips back when a nuclear holocaust is coming?"

Reagan administration officials listened to the criticisms, conceding that many of them were accurate. They argued, however, that those shortcomings demonstrated the need for the new seven-year, \$4.2-billion program proposed by the White House to sharply increase expenditures for the planning of relocations.

Strategic Advantage

"Our goal is to double the number of Americans that would survive from a major Soviet attack on the United States," said John E. Dickey, an assistant associate director of the Emergency Management Administration. He argued that the Soviet Union enjoyed a strategic advantage because it outstays the United States 10 to 1 on civil defense.

"In conjunction with our strategic forces," Mr. Dickey contended, civil defense can help to persuade the Soviet leadership that the ultimate outcome of an attack by them on the United States would be worse for them than for us.

A critic of the administration program, retired Rear Adm. Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., asked how planners could assume that Moscow would provide a week's warning of an attack, while the Pentagon bases its "strategic requirements on a no-warning attack."

Mr. Dickey replied that the Pentagon was taking into account both possibilities, and that a strong relocation program would give the president an option beyond ordering a pre-emptive strike upon bearing of Soviet evacuations.

"Strangely, a great deal of the rationale for a relocation plan is based on the fact that the Russians have such a plan," said Adm. Carroll, who is deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a private study group. "If we can foresee major problems with our plan, how can the Soviets relocate and survive when they can scarcely feed their nation in peacetime? When their transportation system is as primitive and only 5 percent of the population have cars?"



Robert D. Hormats

Robert Hormats, Economics Aide, To Resign in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON — Robert D. Hormats, who has had a hand in the international economic decisions of the last four U.S. administrations and is now assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, will resign soon to take a job in the private sector.

"After 12 years in government, it's time to move on to new challenges," he said, confirming reports that he had told Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. of his plans to depart.

Mr. Haig now must fill the top two economic positions in the State Department, Myer Rashid resigned earlier this year as undersecretary of state for economic affairs.

Mr. Hormats was in charge of U.S. preparations for the seven-nation economic summit conference in Versailles and has attended all such major meetings since they began in 1975. He said he did not have a new job but expected to work in investment banking or the corporate world.

Justice Department officials said they could not estimate the amount of water potentially involved in the ruling. But as it relates to the Bighorn River in Wyoming, which was the basis for the ruling, an official said that it could be as much as two-thirds of the "minimum instream flow."

The flow is the amount of water that must be released downstream when a reservoir is built upstream.

Mr. Smith said that under the Carter administration policy, a federal agency would be entitled to minimum instream flows for stockwatering, recreation and wildlife purposes, so long as these uses served a congressionally mandated function.

"This would be true even if the uses were not recognized as beneficial under state law, and even if state law did not recognize minimum instream flows," he said.

Under the new policy, U.S. agencies will be limited to water rights obtainable under state law, unless Congress "clearly intended to displace state water law," Mr. Smith said.

U.S. Report Finds Pill May Protect Women From Ovarian Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK — A four-year study of women who use birth-control pills showed that such women were about half as likely as others to get cancer of the ovaries, according to a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The data, compiled by doctors at the Boston University School of Medicine, also suggested that the protective effect persisted as long as 10 years after the use of the pills was discontinued and was greatest among women who had used them the longest. But on these points the difference in cancer risk among users and nonusers was not sharp enough to be statistically significant, according to the report.

The American Cancer Society estimates that there are 11,400 deaths among U.S. women each year from ovarian cancer. The Boston University study involved epithelial ovarian cancer, by far the most common type, and women who took the widely used so-called combination birth-control pills that contain both the natural sex hormone estrogen and a synthetic hormone, progestin.

Health Habits

The study involved interviews on personal characteristics and health habits with 138 ovarian cancer patients treated at hospitals in the United States and Canada. Interviews were also done with 539 women chosen to be comparable to the patients in all respects except for the cancers.

"The results suggest that the use of combination oral contraceptives protects against epithelial ovarian cancer," said the report by Lynn Rosenberg, Samuel Shapiro,

Dennis Slone, David W. Kaufman, Susan P. Helmrich, Olli S. Miettinen, Paul D. Stolley, Neil B. Rosenshein, David Schottenfeld and Ralph L. Engle Jr. in the June 18 issue of the medical journal.

The results could not be explained by any other characteristics in which the two groups of women differed, the report said.

"Our findings agree with those of earlier studies that estimated a reduction of about 40 percent to 50 percent in the risk of ovarian cancer among oral contraceptive users," the scientists said. They noted that women who have many children also seem to be protected by this experience against ovarian cancer.

Hormonal Effects

If this is so, the report said, it is plausible that oral contraceptive use, which has hormonal effects like those of pregnancy, would also tend to reduce the risk of ovarian cancer. However, a study done by epidemiologists of the New York State Health Department and reported earlier this week at a meeting in Cincinnati did not show a protective effect of oral contraceptives against ovarian cancer, according to Mr. Stolley, who said that he had no explanation for the discrepancy.

The report in the medical journal said two previous studies suggested that, in contrast to the use of the oral contraceptives, women who used estrogens for long periods for noncontraceptive purposes, such as to correct menopausal problems, might have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer. The authors of the new report said that their data were insufficient to evaluate the effects of using non-contraceptive estrogens.

Cambodia Rebel Unity Reported and Denied

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie said Friday the three Cambodian factions fighting Vietnam's occupation of their country will form a coalition next week. But one of the parties denied any coalition agreement had been reached.

Mr. Ghazali told a news conference that the Communist Khmer Rouge headed by Khieu Samphan, the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front headed by former Premier Son Sann and the Moupin faction headed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk agreed to unite and set up headquarters in a rebel-held area near the Thai border.

But a spokesman for the Khmer People's National Liberation Front said in Bangkok that no agreement had been reached by September to pursue such a coalition.

Base on Philippine Ship

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — A fire on an inter-island passenger ship in the Sulu Sea led to the deaths of 23 persons Friday, officials said. A coast guard commander said 334 passengers and crewmen were rescued and about 20 of them were injured. He said most of the 23 victims drowned.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December, 1978, ousted the regime of Premier Pol Pot and installed a government loyal to Hanoi. About 200,000 Vietnamese troops are believed deployed in the country fighting the three parties. Vietnam has already said it will not recognize any coalition they form.

For more than two years, the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations — Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia — have been urging the Cambodian rebels to forget their differences and unite to oust the Vietnam-backed government of Heng Samrin.

Officials attending a five-day meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers had said earlier that leaders of the factions planned to meet Monday in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to work out minor details. They said Prince Sihanouk would probably be named titular president. Mr. Khieu Samphan vice president and Mr. Son Sann prime minister. Each leader would also retain command of his rebel forces, the officials said.

The new coalition would formally establish itself in a rebel-held area near the Thai border at a date to be decided later, said the officials, who asked not to be identified. They said formation of the coalition would be a major step in



Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie

ending the strife in Cambodia, shattered by years of war, famine and foreign intervention.

ASEAN officials familiar with the negotiations said the main obstacle to forming a coalition has been mutual suspicion between Mr. Son Sann's forces and the Khmer Rouge.

Jurisdiction on Water Given to States by U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a decision with sweeping implications for areas in the Western United States where water is scarce, the Justice Department has ruled that U.S. agencies cannot claim the right to appropriate water on federal land without specific congressional authorization.

Attorney General William French Smith, announcing the policy on Thursday in a speech in Cheyenne, Wyo., said, "Surely, the federal government has better things to do than to fight with our state governments over the allocation of water."

In Washington, Justice Department officials said that an opposite stand taken by the Carter administration "created virtual chaos" for planning and development in the West.

They referred to a 1979 ruling by Leo Krulitz, former solicitor of the Interior Department, giving the U.S. government the right to use unappropriated water on federal land without regard to state law when the water was needed for an authorized function.

Under that opinion, Mr. Smith said, "the usual values of federalism were turned on their head."

He added: "If Congress wanted federal agencies managing federal lands in the West to comply with state law in acquiring water rights, it had to say so."

Last September, the Interior Department repudiated Mr. Krulitz's ruling. That action, however, was binding only on that department and not on others with water interests such as the Agriculture Department and the Defense Department.

Justice Department officials said they could not estimate the amount of water potentially involved in the ruling. But as it relates to the Bighorn River in Wyoming, which was the basis for the ruling, an official said that it could be as much as two-thirds of the "minimum instream flow."

The flow is the amount of water that must be released downstream when a reservoir is built upstream.

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"This would be true even if the uses were not recognized as beneficial under state law, and even if state law did not recognize minimum instream flows," he said.

Under the new policy, U.S. agencies will be limited to water rights obtainable under state law, unless Congress "clearly intended to displace state water law," Mr. Smith said.

Major Bank Scandal Grows in Italy

United Press International

ROME — The suicide of a 55-year-old bank secretary eight days after the disappearance of her boss has plunged Italy into its biggest bank scandal since the collapse of Michele Sindona's financial empire in the 1970s.

"May Calvi be double-cursed for the damage he has caused to the bank and all its employees," Grazia Corrocher said in a note she wrote before leaping to her death from the fifth floor of the Ambrosiano bank in Milan Thursday night.

The man she referred to was Roberto Calvi, 61, president of the Ambrosiano bank and Italy's leading financier, who has been missing since he vanished from his Rome apartment on June 10.

Investigators believe that Mr. Calvi may have fled to the United States, where he had earlier transferred his family. But other reports said that he might have gone to Yugoslavia aboard a smuggler's boat from Trieste.

Mr. Calvi had been due to face an appeal court later this month that was scheduled to review a four-year suspended jail sentence and a \$19.8-million fine imposed on him in a trial of 11 bankers and financiers in 1981. He was found guilty of exporting about \$27 million illegally to Switzerland in complicated deals involving the Ambrosiano bank and his La Centrale financial company.

Press reports said that Mr. Calvi faced worse trouble, however. They said that investigators had found a "hole" of about 1 trillion lire (about \$790 million) in the Ambrosiano bank accounts, apparently resulting from fraudulent deals involving Latin American banks.

Mr. Calvi has for years been Italy's most spectacularly successful financier. Before the collapse of

Mr. Sindona's financial empire in the early 1970s, he was a close associate of Mr. Sindona.

Mr. Sindona is serving a 25-year jail sentence in New York for the fraud that caused the collapse of the Franklin National bank in 1974.

On Thursday, the executive board of the Ambrosiano bank decided during a five-hour meeting to deprive Mr. Calvi of his authority and ask the government to appoint a commissioner to run the bank.

Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta issued the necessary decrees dissolving the bank's administrative organs. Then the governor of the Bank of Italy named Vincenzo de Sario, 45, as temporary commissioner.

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In the preceding four sessions of the stock exchange, the value of the Ambrosiano bank shares had dropped by 30 percent.

Mr. Sindona's financial empire in the early 1970s, he was a close associate of Mr. Sindona.

Mr. Sindona is serving a 25-year jail sentence in New York for the fraud that caused the collapse of the Franklin National bank in 1974.

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Curt Jurgens

Suharto Well After Surgery

JAKARTA — President Suharto has recovered from a prostate operation and will resume work Monday, his doctors said.

Actor Curt Jurgens, 66, Is Dead

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Actor Curt Jurgens, 66, whose screen career spanned more than four decades and 160 films, died of heart failure Friday in a Vienna hospital.

The German-born actor, who became an Austrian citizen after World War II, had undergone surgery in the United States several times, including an operation by heart specialist Michael DeBakey in Houston.

Mr. Jurgens, whose credits included "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness," "The Blue Angel" and "The Longest Day," began his film career in 1936 with "The Royal Waltz." It took him 20 years to win international acclaim by starring in the film version of Carl Zuckmayer's novel "The Devil's General."

His hoarse bass voice became his trademark in German, English and French movies and in French and German theaters.

Mr. Jurgens married five times — to opera singer Lilli Basler, actress Judith Holzmeister, Hollywood star Eva Bartok, French model Simone Bicheron and, in 1978, to Margie Schmitz.

His more well-known films in-

clude "Golden Girl" (1979); "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977); "Lord Jim" (1965); "Of Love and Desire" (1964); "Ferry to Hong Kong" (1961); "Heroes and Sinners" (1959); "The Enemy Below" (1957); and "And God Created Woman" (1957).

The son of a Hamburg businessman and a French woman, Mr. Jurgens went to high school in Berlin and afterward studied acting with Walter Janssen. After a stint as a newspaper reporter, he began his theatrical career as a singer-entertainer at Berlin's Metropol Theater.

Mr. Jurgens, known as Curt Jurgens to European audiences, left the stage for the cinema, but returned to the boards periodically to perform in various European productions.

Karl Ritter von Frisch

MUNICH (AP) — Karl Ritter von Frisch, 96, who won the 1973 Nobel Prize for medicine and was internationally known as the discoverer of the language of bees, died here June 12, his family announced Thursday.

Robert J. Kibbee

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert J. Kibbee, 60, chancellor since 1971 of City University of New York, the nation's third largest university system, died Wednesday after a long illness.

Rebekah West Harkness

NEW YORK (AP) — Rebekah West Harkness, 67, whose contributions funded medical research and helped found or support the Harkness Ballet, the Joffrey Ballet and the Jerome Robbins dance company, died of cancer Thursday at her home.

Mrs. Harkness was the heir to the founder of St. Louis Union Trust Co. and later inherited the Standard Oil wealth of her second

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Rebels Kill Salvador Defense Aide

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Deputy Defense Minister Adolfo Castillo died when his helicopter was shot down by guerrillas battling the largest army offensive of the war, government sources said Friday.

The sources confirmed a report Thursday by the rebels' Radio Venceremos that Mr. Castillo and another unidentified person were killed when their helicopter sought to fly over the town of San Fernando.

The officials said they hoped the guerrillas, battling an offensive by

a third of the armed forces, would allow a neutral organization to return the bodies to the army.

Radio Venceremos said its forces shot down Mr. Castillo's helicopter Thursday when it tried to fly over the embattled town in northeast Morazan province and the official died when the aircraft crashed.

"We calculate that at least Castillo was killed," the rebels' radio said, hinting that Col. Salvador Beltran Luna of the Morazan provincial garrison may also have died in the crash. However, it said two men survived and escaped.

Mr. Castillo had said he was going to fly over the captured town of Perquin, which has been under guerrilla control for 13 days.

Venceremos said that before Mr. Castillo's helicopter was downed, a U.S.-supplied A-37 jet bomber

pounded rebel positions around San Fernando. The plane was one of 12 aircraft delivered to El Salvador on Wednesday.

The radio said about 5,000 soldiers, a third of the Salvadoran army, were advancing on rebel positions. It said they were being led by two U.S.-trained battalions.

Rebels killed or seriously wounded at least 11 soldiers in advance units of one of the battalions near San Fernando and Torola on Wednesday and Thursday, the radio said.

With the battle raging, El Salvador's Constituent Assembly hickered for three hours Thursday before passing 54-2 a 10-day extension of the "state of siege" with a clause establishing a committee to study the lifting of press restrictions.

The government has extended the state of siege every 30 days since it was imposed March, 1980.

Sweden Expands Authority of Navy To Intercept Intruding Submarines

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish parliament has adopted rules giving the military expanded powers in cases where Swedish territorial sovereignty is violated.

The rules, proposed by the commander in chief, will allow the military to force an intruding foreign submarine to surface, identify it and bring it to a specific anchorage, if necessary by the use of arms.

The basic idea of the existing rules calls for the military to turn away aircraft or ships violating Swedish territory. The new rules will go into effect July 1, 1983.

During the past few years there have been many reports of submarines violating Swedish territorial waters in the Baltic Sea. In October, a Soviet submarine ran aground in a restricted area of the Baltic Sea close to the Kadakrona naval base.

Japanese to Increase Navy, Air Force Power

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan will make major improvements in the ability of its navy and air force to destroy submarines and aircraft under Defense Ministry proposals agreed to by the Finance Ministry, officials said on Friday.

The military re-equipment program, to be carried out over a five-year period beginning next year, must be formally approved by the National Defense Council next month.

U.S. Judge Rejects Ban of Aliens Who Are Homosexual

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A U.S. judge has struck down an Immigration and Naturalization Service policy that blocks entry of aliens into the United States solely because they are homosexuals.

Judge Robert Aguilar said Thursday that the practice violates the free speech rights of members of the Lesbian-Gay Freedom Day Committee, which sponsors an annual parade and celebration in San Francisco. Several officers of the group challenged the policy, contending that they had the right to associate with the barred aliens.

Judge Aguilar said that once homosexuality was determined by the medical profession not to be an illness or sexual deviation, no medical grounds would exist for exclusion solely on the basis of homosexuality.

The U.S. surgeon general decided in 1979 that homosexuality would not be a factor in issuing medical certificates to aliens seeking admission to the country.

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JUNE 20: FATHER'S DAY IS A DAY TO WATCH.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Challenge at the UN

The Soviet government "emphatically rejects," Andrei Gromyko told the United Nations, "the absurd talk" about the use of chemical weapons — by Soviet clients in Laos and Cambodia and by Moscow itself in Afghanistan. President Reagan responded on Thursday, telling the same audience that the Soviet Union had broken its treaty word not to use chemical and biological weapons.

So who is telling the truth? The UN special session on disarmament can hardly dodge the question if it is at all serious about its high mission. Even if each superpower were not demanding that the conference validate its position on the chemical weapons issue, the conferees would have a deep interest in establishing their relative good faith. Mr. Gromyko uttered his denial, after all, in the context of proposing that yet another international agreement banning chemical weapons be made. Surely the UN session will find it relevant to note how the Soviet government has recently been treating its earlier international pledges on this very matter.

Mr. Reagan asserted that the United States has "conclusive evidence" of the use of

chemical and toxin weapons by the Russians in Afghanistan and by the Vietnamese and Cambodian regimes in Laos and Cambodia. We presume the UN conferees will want to inspect the U.S. evidence. But, wisely, Mr. Reagan did not let it go at that. The Communist perpetrators of chemical warfare have so far denied UN investigators access to the regions. Mr. Reagan called on them to admit those UN experts so that they can "conduct an effective, independent investigation to verify cessation of these horrors."

It will be said by some in the great pipe organ on the East River that Mr. Reagan was simply making anti-Communist propaganda. Why deny it? He was making propaganda, the best kind and a necessary kind. What he said was true and deserved to be said precisely in that forum, vulnerable as it is, we fear, to windy one-sided expostulations. The UN disarmament conference badly needs to come to terms with a country, the Soviet Union, with the gall to demand a new ban on an odious form of warfare that it is practicing and covering up even as it speaks.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Have a Steel War?

"This is especially welcome news," is how William DeLancy of Republic Steel described the Commerce Department decision to levy penalties on steel imported from nine countries. The deeply depressed American steel industry has indeed won a small battle in its war to protect its domestic market. But for the economy as a whole, the cost of victory will be high and the benefits modest. No legal or diplomatic maneuvering can solve the industry's fundamental problems: excess capacity and low productivity.

Imports last year accounted for about 20 percent of steel sales. Domestic companies insist that some of these imports were made possible only by foreign government subsidies. After a futile search for a different explanation, the Commerce Department has tentatively agreed. Some 3.9 million tons, it says, were unfairly dumped.

Importers of steel from seven European countries, plus Brazil and South Africa, must henceforth post bonds equal to the estimated subsidies. If the U.S. International Trade Commission eventually rules that the imports injured American producers, the bonds will be forfeited.

Since few would risk large losses, the ruling is likely to stop imports from Britain, France and Italy, which are said to subsidize prices by at least 20 percent.

The initial effect may be a modest spurt in domestic sales. But medium-term consequences for the economy as a whole, and for Big Steel in particular, are hardly favorable. The European Economic Community plans to retaliate by restricting imports of American products. And the increase in market share gained by U.S. steel producers will almost certainly be lost as importers switch to

unsubsidized but still cheaper steel from West Germany, Japan and South Korea.

Is the United States thus doomed to a trade war no one can win? Diplomats still hope for an agreement in which the Common Market limits exports and American steelmakers withdraw their complaints. That would save some grief, but it would only shift the focus of torment. U.S. mills are operating at only 43 percent of capacity. That will improve as the recession ends. But to profit substantially, U.S. steelmakers will still have to cut costs. Even under the most optimistic estimates, only about three-fourths of American capacity is modern enough to prosper in a competitive world market.

A leaner industry would not be a disaster. It would be more than adequate for national defense. U.S. consumers would benefit from the low prices brought by international competition. But shrinkage would obviously disrupt the lives and livelihoods of thousands of steelworkers and their communities.

One approach would be to make a deal with organized labor. The government might offer unemployment benefits, relocation allowances and retraining incentives. In return, labor might accept lower pay and stop pressing Congress for import restrictions.

U.S. steelworkers are not ready for such a solution; they still hope for political and economic miracles. Nor is the administration prepared to bear any part of the financial burden of industrial reorganization. But in the end, something of this sort has to be tried. America cannot hold back great economic forces without risking its prosperity. Nor can it ignore the plight of those who lose from economic change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Editorial Opinion

A Jaundiced Eye for Galtieri

It was Galtieri who set Argentina on its rash adventure. He presided over a regime that time and again refused to take advantage of diplomatic offers that would have enabled Argentina to cut her losses when it was clear that the adventure was not going to succeed. We here have no responsibility for what happens in Argentina. We did not send the task force to remove a fascist dictator, however unpleasant his rule may have been for at least some of his country's citizens. He was toppled not by (British forces) but by the cruel logic of South American politics.

— From The Daily Telegraph (London).

(Galtieri) goes unmentioned by his own people as a vainglorious braggart who only succeeded in humiliating the army and the flag which he was pledged to serve. The change of regime does give an opportunity for Buenos Aires, and its new leaders, not quite so intimately linked with the Falklands war, to face up to realities.

— From The Daily Mail (London).

The decision by Argentina's ruling generals to ditch President Galtieri is sensible and justified, if far too belated.

It makes no substantial difference to the nature of the Argentinean regime. There is still a military dictatorship, but the chief braggart and bungler is gone.

Galtieri's departure should make it possible for a firm cease-fire to be established.

— From The Daily Express (London).

Cease-Fire Is Unacceptable

Why should we accept a cease-fire when the Israeli invasion forces, backed by the American war machine, are occupying more

Arab territory and killing thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese?

(The United States is) sponsoring this flagrant invasion to enable the Israelis to impose their conditions, in the same fashion former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger managed to impose Israeli terms on the Arabs after the 1973 war.

— From Al-Rai al-Amin (Kuwait).

New Perspectives in Saudi Arabia

The new Saudi crown prince, Abdullah, has close contacts with Syria. This could affect the country's relations with Damascus and lead to internal dissension with the new king, who is regarded as pro-Western. King Fahd for his own part is suspicious of Syrian support for Khomeini's Iran, which in turn is thought likely to foment unrest among Saudi Shiites as a means of destabilizing the Sunni ruling house in Riyadh. This new power constellation comes into being at a critical time for the Saudi state.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Remember the Lesson of Sweden

Those in Western Europe who seek unilateral nuclear disarmament and a more neutral stance in answer to the tensions of the nuclear balance of terror would do well to keep an eye on developments around Sweden.

It was on the Swedish coast that a Soviet submarine went aground last year, in an embarrassingly clumsy misapplication of Soviet military presence to a neutral country.

And even as anti-nuclear demonstrators were greeting President Reagan on his European tour, neutral Sweden was obliged to drop deep charges to chase an unidentified foreign submarine out of Sweden's waters.

— From the Albuquerque Journal.

June 19: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Gripes Over Grapes

PARIS — The Chamber of Deputies gave a temporary endorsement to the government's policy on the trouble in the south of France. M. Clemenceau, the premier, who was in good oratorical form, told the chamber that so long as the winegrowers confined themselves to legitimate protests, he left them alone; but when certain communities began to exert pressure on municipal councillors to make them resign, and to threaten people with violence if they paid taxes, it was high time to interfere. If such doings were permitted, public order in France would become a thing of the past. The premier went on to say said that warrants had been issued against persons guilty of misdemeanors and felony.

1932: Reparations at Issue

LAUSANNE — Experts in the majority of delegations at the reparations conference here say that there will be no wiping of the reparation slate unless promise of large reductions in war debts or some initiative in that direction comes from Washington while the parley is in session. Reference in the five-power declaration of an inter-European moratorium on war debts and reparations to a definite settlement "within the framework of the general settlement" has been accepted by the Franco-Belgian Little Entente and the Polish bloc as conditioning reparation cancellation. But the Anglo-Italian and German bloc has its face set upon a definite reparation settlement here.



How Argentina Stabbed Itself in the Back

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Prussian officers, after Germany's defeat in 1918, turned for an alibi to the Dolchstoesslegende, a medieval tale in which the warrior Siegfried was stabbed in the back. Hitler later revived the same Dolchstoess, using the Jews as scapegoats for Germany's loss of World War I.

This ancient excuse — "we would have won, had we not been betrayed" — is now being used by the Argentine junta. Seeking to avoid responsibility for defeat, the junta is fanning hatred for the United States.

Responding to this, both Alexander Haig and Jeanne Kirkpatrick are urging President Reagan to do by telephone what he would not do face-to-face with Prime Minister Thatcher at the Versailles summit meeting: pressure her to go easy on the Argentines, to be "magnanimous in victory."

In this way, we would presumably get credit in Latin America for saving Argentina's face, and — our State Department hopes — dissociate ourselves from the resentment Latin Americans feel at the British for committing the sin of winning a fair fight.

That is precisely the wrong policy; it feeds the Dolchstoesslegende.

What the people of Argentina need now is to wake up to reality. They have been fed phony dreams of glory; they were told they were winning when they were losing; they have been lied to by their leaders and their news media. Even now, the junta seeks to preserve unreality by pretending the surrender of all its forces was a minor setback in a grand campaign, and by darkly hinting that the United States was the villain.

The shame of Argentina is not in diplomatic miscalculation, nor in losing a military action. The dishonor lies in the way an intelligent and civilized populace permitted jingoism and false pride to blind it to reality.

Fact: The just-resigned President Galtieri, for all his stars and ribbons and sashes, was only an armchair general; he is better equipped to be a doorman at a fancy hotel. His diplomatic strategy was all bluff, his military tactics inept, and even when defeat became apparent, he did not have the sense or courage to cut his losses.

Fact: The Argentine admirals — those who talked the loudest before the firing began — turned out to be unwilling to fight. Nobody can claim this is a Latin trait; the Argentine pilots proved just the opposite. Yet after the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, the Argentine navy — in terror of two submarines and in dereliction of duty — put its tail between its legs and let the other armed services fight the war.

Fact: The Argentine army has command-

times to the truth of their terrible misadventure — can the lesson be brought home.

Let us not, then, seek to soften the blow to Argentina's national pride. That misplaced pride could have endangered the British flank thrusting toward Port Stanley, but the Argentines gave up to a force half their size. At Port Stanley, a larger force at least as well fed and well supplied as their British attackers never counterattacked; this is evidence of an army trained only to fight civilians.

Fact: With its soldiers prisoners, facing zero temperatures without shelter, the junta issues brave communiqués from a television studio denouncing the British success as a "partial victory" and refusing to make it possible for the victors to repatriate the thousands of hungry, angry Argentines. That is the height of the junta's dishonor.

These stark realities are not recounted by British commentators for fear of "rubbing it in," of being mean-spirited to the losers, or even of encouraging them to insist on vengeance and continued war. At the moment, the reality seems too painful or too dangerous for anyone in Argentina to face. But only by stressing these facts — by waking Argen-

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The New York Times.



The Juggernaut Of Begin's Zionism

By Edward W. Said

The writer, a professor of English at Columbia University, is a member of the Palestine National Council.

one hand, Israel's severe and terrifying view that its neighbors exist only to destroy Jews, and, on the other, a patchwork of ambiguous and inarticulate Arab feelings that the modern world has not fully recognized the Arab nation.

The invasion has settled the long debate within Zionism as to the fate of the Palestinians who survived the destruction of their society in 1948. It is still credible to speak of the moderating influence of those Jews who wanted some sort of mutual accommodation with the Palestinians?

The Knesset voted 94-3 to express confidence in the government — in effect in favor of the destruction of Lebanon — and Menachem Begin's remark that "it was a beautiful day for Israel" closed off the old discussions. The logic of Israel's action now

would also require an outside force with an absolute mandate. Just as it was claimed that Palestine was without people, so too it is claimed that Lebanon does not exist, despite the different peoples whose history brought and kept them there for many years. The common sense is that Arabs will not accept Israel, yet here is Israel not only violently remaking Lebanon but also remaking the past.

Moreover, the other Arab regimes are being asked to choose between the fate of Egypt and the fate of Lebanon. Marginalized and impoverished, Egypt now cuts no great swath through the Arab world. Lebanon has been incinerated. For Arab governments, unpopularity and indifference at home are only exceeded by the unattractiveness of options abroad. They face increasingly abrupt change, for which the old desperate clutching at the status quo will not suffice. Still, the United States' incredible insensitivity to its Arab allies will allow the Israelis to continue on their unrestrained course, while favored Arab "moderates" receive more American arms and idiotic panaceas like a "strategic consensus."

The scope of projected Israeli power has grown well beyond the region. In December, for instance, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon gave a speech outlining Israel's security interests not only in the Arab world but also in Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and the whole of North Africa.

Now, in Lebanon, the Israelis have tried to obliterate a disorderly Arab pattern of small-scale revolutions and petty squabbles with an apocalyptic logic of extermination. Fortunately, neither the Palestinians nor other Arabs are likely to accept it.

The New York Times.

Promises To Make Not Keep

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Leonid Brezhnev's pledge that the Soviet Union would not be the first to use nuclear weapons, says the U.S. State Department, is "unverifiable and unenforceable" and "gives no assurance that an aggressor would not in fact resort to the first use of nuclear weapons during a conflict."

But what if the United States were to make a no-first-use pledge? Echoing a statement made earlier by Secretary Haig, the same State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, said that "would be tantamount to making Europe safe for conventional aggression."

In other words, the Russians cannot be trusted to keep their pledge, so it "gives no assurance," but the United States would, of course, keep its no-first-use promise, which would therefore leave Europe defenseless against supposedly overwhelming Soviet conventional forces.

Baloney. Aside from the debatable question whether the Warsaw Pact's nonnuclear power in Europe is all that formidable, the fact is that neither superpower would accept at face value the other's mere pledge not to use nuclear weapons first. As long as each side has the capacity to use such weapons, the other will have to take into account the possibility that its adversary might do so, pledge or no pledge — particularly if it were losing a conventional war.

That is why no essential element of deterrence against conventional attack would be lost if the United States were to pledge no first use of nuclear weapons. That is why the Soviet Union was able to make such a pledge, secure in the knowledge that it gave up no real military advantage. And that is why Reagan would do better to make the same pledge than to let people like Gen. Bernard Rogers, the NATO commander in Europe, say he did not do so the day of the Soviet pledge — that he would recommend first use of nuclear weapons if the alliance faced defeat in a conventional war.

No-first-use is a political statement, and time is likely to show that the Soviet Union gained considerable political advantage by declaring it will not use nuclear weapons first, while the United States continues to say it will. And to the degree that both sides might eventually be pressured or persuaded actually to pull back or dismantle nuclear weapons in Europe — giving some teeth to a no-first-use policy — the Brezhnev declaration might be more significant than the State Department allows.

The United States, moreover, is not all that much more selfless than the Soviet Union in its government's perceptions of national security, or in its professions on arms control. President Reagan did not mention in his United Nations speech that it was the United States that refused to ratify SALT II, and that he had campaigned hard against it.

He did not mention that Washington, not Moscow, insisted on leaving multiple independently targeted warheads uncovered by SALT I, since the United States was then ahead in that field — possibly the single most wrong-headed decision by either power in strategic arms control history.

In his recital of that history, Reagan did not even mention the Soviet-American treaty banning anti-ballistic missile systems — possibly because his secretary of defense and other military men are saying openly that an ABM defense might have to be built to protect the vulnerable MX missile. That would almost surely abrogate the treaty.

And the so-called "Densepack" basing scheme for the MX that the president himself favors apparently would constitute a violation of his own pledge to observe the terms of SALT II as long as Moscow does.

The United States — under any administration — acts on arms control in its perceived self-interest; so does the Soviet Union, as, for example, when it rejected Reagan's Eurika College proposals for deep cuts in the land-based missiles that make up most of Moscow's strategic force. That basic fact of arms control negotiations is well understood by both sides' professionals. It might strengthen their hands greatly if leaders on both sides would begin educating the world's peoples on this essential point, rather than merely professing the virtues of their own self-serving positions.

Thus Reagan was right, in his UN speech, to call Brezhnev's hand on the Soviet leader's pleas for "the elimination of chemical weapons from the face of the earth." From the propaganda of "yellow rain," that deserved nothing but the scorn the president showed for it.

And the more he can avoid the same sort of transparent discussions in his own pronouncements, the more credible the world will find Reagan himself.

The New York Times.

Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

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Montparnasse Memories: Gertrude Stein

by Waverley Root

PARIS — I was still in my haze on first being in Paris when a young man who was working as a proofreader on the Paris Tribune took me to a cocktail party. He told me who was giving it, the information did not register.

Caught in the usual dense, slowly milling crowd with a glass in my hand, I noticed vaguely a solidly built woman sitting in a large armchair as if it were a throne, who might very well have been the hostess, but nobody introduced me to her, or if someone did, that didn't register either.

I was too much enthralled by the paintings on the walls to notice anything else; they surpassed everything of their period which I had yet seen, except for the recently discovered collection of Impressionists in the Luxembourg Museum. I spent the rest of my time wondering at them, and have no recollection of leaving; I must have slipped away impulsively without saying goodbye to anybody.

It was two or three months later that I realized for the first time that I had been the guest of Gertrude Stein at 27, rue de Fleurus.

The inspection of her pictures was the only personal contact, if it can be called that, which I ever had with Gertrude Stein, but I was of course constantly aware of her existence as a large luminary located in the same galaxy which I was using, and insignificant as I was, I have reason to believe that she was aware of mine, if only as a public nuisance. This was because for five years I wrote most of the book page of the Paris Tribune, where it seems, I learn from Hugh Ford's book "Published in Paris," I once remarked that she had ceased to amuse even the "ephemeral clever persons who at first liked to talk about her because her particular brand of nonsense was at least a change from the sort of nonsense to which they had previously listened."

I do not suppose that this pleased her, and some of my subsequent criticisms may have pleased her even less, but as I reread them now, almost half a century later, I do not think I was particularly unfair to Gertrude Stein.

I would not maintain today that "nonsense" is a complete summing up of the work of Gertrude Stein, nor was that my attitude either in the 1930s. I certainly did not approach it with any preconceived attitude of hostility. I had read both "Three Lives" and "The Making of Americans" (the latter all the way through, a task which Edmund Wilson, who did not manage it, thought might be impossible) before I came to Paris, so I must have gotten hold of the second almost from the time of its publication. It came out in 1925 and I reached Paris in the spring of 1927. I find by digging into my files that I wrote, when "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" was published: "It appears to me that after 'Three Lives' and 'The Making of Americans' Gertrude Stein dove into a tunnel, emerging briefly with 'Composition as Explanation,' and then disappearing again until she popped out with the present book."

I remarked also that "Miss Stein has all but eliminated punctuation, but her sentences are so perfectly phrased that no punctuation is necessary. They can only be read one way." This does not sound particularly malevolent to me, though I am perhaps a prejudiced observer.

Gertrude Stein did indeed have a gift for putting together sentences so concise and so spare that they fall from the page with the thump of the inevitable. She possessed a recognizably true style, by which I mean one which is distinguished out merely by a pattern of writing, which is ornate, but by a pattern of thinking, which is structure. You feel the same beat in the universally accessible "Autobiography" as in her less-intelligible pieces, in which I fear it serves no good purpose.

It was another writer who picked up this tool and used it most effectively — Ernest Hemingway. His style improved when it developed to a point where it owed less to Gertrude Stein, but it was then so close to hers that she was virtually praising herself when she sent an unsolicited review of "Three Stories and Ten Poems" (Vintage 1923) to the Paris Tribune, which printed it but did not deem it necessary, under the circumstances, to pay for it.

"Three Stories and Ten Poems" is very pleasantly said [Miss Stein opined]. So far so good, further than that, and as far as that, I may say of



Jacques Lipchitz: "Portrait of Gertrude Stein" (1920).

Ernest Hemingway that as he sticks to poetry and intelligence it is both poetry and intelligence. Roosevelt is genuinely felt as young as Hemingway and as old as Roosevelt. I should say that Hemingway should stick to poetry and intelligence and eschew the hotter emotions and the more turbid vision. Intelligence and a great deal of it is a good thing to use when you have it, it's all for the best.

Gertrude Stein not only gave advice about writing to Hemingway in public, she also did it in private, and he profited by it. In addition, he picked up echoes of her style by induction, when he helped type the manuscript of "The Making of Americans" and read proof on it. Eventually he outgrew her, and her greatest contribution to his future work may have been models she provided for him of the well-turned sentence. I admire perfect sentences myself, but they are necessarily achievements on the small scale. That Gertrude Stein had the force to create on the large scale may be doubted: "The Making of Americans" is long, but length and breadth are different dimensions. Some analysts regard with admiration her employment of what she called "the continuous present." Perhaps this is only another way of saying that development through time was out of her reach. Her music was unmodulated, played from beginning to end in the same key.

The review of mine which was the most likely to have caught the attention of Gertrude Stein was of her "Lucy Church Amiablely," one might deduce that she noticed it from the fact that she never sent me a book to review again. It took the form of a parody of her own style, a device employed by others, including Hemingway, even before he broke with her. I fear it is far from being a masterpiece of the genre, but I reprint it here in case it may still possess some slight documentary interest:

A REVIEW AND WHICH SMELLS LIKE A NOVEL

Lucy Church Amiablely: a Novel of Romantic beauty and nature and which looks like an engraving, by Gertrude Stein, published by "the plain Edition an Edition of first Editions of all the work not yet Printed of Gertrude Stein," Paris.

You can read sometimes Three Lives. Sometimes you can you can read sometimes Conversation as Explanation. You can read even you can read sometimes you can read if you have time sometimes you can read The Making of Americans.

You cannot read Lucy Church Amiablely. Not even sometimes.

As an author writes a book a punk story.

Can you read much of this, She said can you read much of this, Can you read much. Of this on page nineteen. Nineteen and two is twenty-one. Twentyone twentytwo twentythree. Read much:

"To leave on the thirtieth and to arrive on the second and to be on the way on the fourth and to be settled by the fourth and to be having word of their decision on the sixteenth and to be forgiven on the seventeenth not twice but once. This makes it as noiseless as ever."

But not noiseless enough.

We can continue. We can continue as if we liked it.

We can continue as if as if we continued. We continue:

"She said. It is a great pleasure to put it there. She said it is a great pleasure when it is there. She said. It is not only necessary but needful and for many reasons and because of not having any present plan. She said that it was not very well said."

She said it herself. She not only said it she said it. It was not very well said. She said it. I said it, we all said it. It was not very well said.

Lamarine was not a queen. William James did not know dames.

Some parts of Lucy Church Amiablely are more difficult than others. Some parts of Lucy Church Amiablely are more simple than others.

"She said. And with a nod she turned her head toward the falling water. Amiablely."

This is less difficult than than than. Others. And with a nod she turned her head toward the falling water. Poulaphous.

There is an explanation. When a wife has a cow a love story there should be an explanation. With Lucy Church Amiablely there is an explanation explanation is called Advertisement. It is less difficult than the other other parts of Lucy Church Amiablely.

"ADVERTISEMENT"

"Lucy Church Amiablely. There is a church and it is in Lucey and it has a steeple and the steeple is a pagoda and there is no reason for it and it looks like something else. Beside this there is amiablely and this comes from the paragraph."

"Select your song she said and it was done and then she said and it was with a nod and then she bent her head in the direction of the falling water, Amiablely."

This altogether makes a return to romantic nature that is it makes a landscape look like an engraving in which there are some people, after all if they are to be seen there they feel as pretty as they look and this makes it have a river a gorge an inn and a remarkable meadowed mass which is whatever they use not to feed but to bed cows. Lucy Church Amiablely is a novel of romantic beauty and nature and of Lucy Church and John Mary and Simon Therese."

This is less difficult than other parts. This is more simple. But then it is all simple.

She said by repeating you can change the meaning you can actually change the meaning.

Repeat.



Stein in the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris (about 1904).

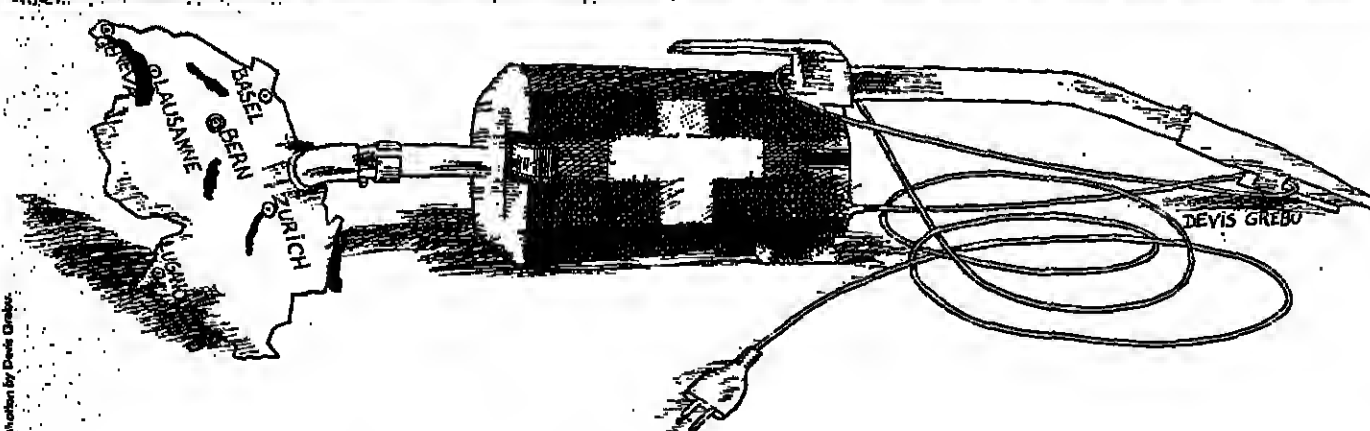
But then it is all simple. It is all simple. It is all simple. It is all simple.

Rereading this review today and some others which I wrote in the early 1930s, it does not seem to me that I would today revise to any great extent the opinions I expressed about her prose then.

I did not side with those who, irritated by a sort of writing too foreign from the familiar norms to which they were accustomed, dismissed it automatically and arbitrarily as valueless. I would not have said that she contributed nothing to the development of modern literature, but I did not see her contribution as a major one, certainly not comparable with that of James Joyce — though at that time these two names were often coupled, as if they were of equal value, and even as if they were headed in the same direction, though it seemed evident to me that they constituted complete antipodes.

I would certainly not have subscribed to the opinion expressed in 1932 by an anonymous writer: "It is an undisputed fact that the influence of Gertrude Stein upon the generation of young writers of today has been the most vital force in American letters," even before I learned that the unnamed authority who had produced this estimate was Miss Stein herself.

It would have been my opinion that if Gertrude Stein was leading young writers anywhere, it was up a blind alley. What leadership she provided for young writers (and she did provide some — Hemingway acknowledged his debt to her before they fell out) was given to very young authors. As soon as they matured, they followed Hemingway's example and cast off the apron strings. Possibly she was a better teacher than a doer, a phenomenon not infrequent in a number of domains. Hemingway, who learned much both from Ezra Pound and from Gertrude Stein, said once, "Ezra was right half the time, and when he was wrong, he was so wrong you were never in doubt about it. Gertrude was always right."



It Goes Under the Rug in Switzerland

by Mavis Gurnard

LAUSANNE, Switzerland. — Besides chocolates and cuckoo clocks, Switzerland is famous for cleanliness. Tourists rave as much about its snowy slopes as its sunny days. Spring-cleaning lasts the year round, and on any sunny day, housewives festoon their windows with pillows and quilts. Sunday clothes and the citizen-soldier's uniform air on every balcony. In Geneva, orange-clad streetcleaners are out there scrubbing the sidewalks at 4 a.m. before the first Swiss banker is awake. On May Day, after the red banners and the fist-clenching marches, huge sweeping machines close the parade, scooping up any leftover trash.

It was not always so.

Halfway into the 19th century, Switzerland was about as dirty as the average European country, which was pretty dirty. Early Christian morality, then barbarian invasions had wiped out Roman bath habits. In the Middle Ages, public bathhouses, Turkish baths brought back from the Crusades and strict monastic rule set new standards. But this was due concern for the body was denounced by the religious reformer and counter-reformer alike.

Fear of syphilis dealt the last blow to the costly permissive bathhouses. Out went the public bathhouse. Louis XIV was noted for using lots of water on the fountains of Versailles, but on himself. Most of Europe lived secure in the virtue of an étal de crasse — a protective sheath of dirt.

To make Switzerland clean took the combined pressure of tourism and the fear of epidemics. And then the pursuit of cleanliness found such a favorable terrain here, according to the Swiss sociologist Genevieve Heller, that it became compulsive.

First came the tourists. They found ancient inns in the Swiss-German cantons or along well-traveled roads usually clean. But as the first Alpine climbers ventured off the beaten track, things were different. Murray's 1838 "Handbook for Travelers in Switzerland" commented favorably on the way farmers kept their milk pails shiny but warned that any mountain chalet in which a traveler might want to stay would probably be filthy.

Yet, some of these well-situated chalets would become the luxurious hotels of the second half of the 19th century. Swiss innkeepers labored to meet the wishes of the English visitors who thought nothing of loading a metal tub on a mule and demanding hot water at the end of the trail. Although the English were less exacting than the French about the food, they did insist on spotless napery. Four years after

Edison invented the light bulb in the 1870s, most of the hotels around Vevey and Montreux could provide their guests with electricity, elevators and imported bathrooms. In remote areas, maids hauled hot water up to the rooms.

By the end of the century, Switzerland had established its hygienic, Alpine-pure image — prodded by the fear of epidemics. Ever since the discoveries of Pasteur, contamination had become a major worry of the well-to-do. Lethal epidemics of cholera and typhoid, brought from the colonies, had swept through Europe. For the health of the whole community, doctors campaigned for slum clearance and sewers. Sanitary housing regulations were slowly passed.

Philanthropists set out to clean the people. William Haldimand, born in London and a close friend of Charles Dickens, donated the first public baths and washhouses to the city of Lausanne. They were copied in other Swiss cities, although people still believed in that protective coat of dirt and thought that washing their feet weakened their eyes. The 10 baths provided for the entire population of Lausanne were hardly enough, but this was quite normal — Oscar Lassar, the German who invented showers, once figured that Germans could have a bath only once every 20 years; there were 1,082 public baths for 32 million people.

Clearly, if the world was to be made safe, the lower classes had to be taught to bathe. In Switzerland, every schoolchild and military recruit got the lesson. From 1890 to World War I, every new school was equipped with showers. Once a week, the entire class was marched in and drilled to wash. The teacher turned on the single faucet. For the sake of discipline, the last rinse was cold.

Cold water became a bygienic mania. Starting in Silesia, cold baths, cold milk and black bread worked miracles on convicted patients. Two similar institutes were opened in German Switzerland. Thermal spas once known to the Romans or in the Middle Ages, like Baden, Locche and St. Moritz, attracted visitors for cure and pleasure. Doctors discovered that pure, high-altitude air cured tuberculosis. The Magic Mountain came into its own.

The fear of contamination from invalids, who lived in regular hotels before sanatoriums were opened, increased the concern for clean linen and scrupulous cleaning of the rooms. From a rich man's privilege, cleanliness had become a tourist's right.

Just as sewers had obsessed the doctors, germs in dirt and dust obsessed both the hotel-keeper and the housewife. Cleanliness became a virtue and women were held responsible. Cleaning was to rid society of all evil. To keep

her husband out of the bistrot and her daughter off the streets, woman's role was to keep the home clean and inviting. The Swiss are born teachers: Domestic science flourished in countless manuals and finally entered the classroom. Practical courses furnished a yearly contingent of fresh domestic help for housewives "to train."

In many cantons today the girls find domestic science required before the end of secondary school. In the booklet used by Valaisian schools, on page 16, they learn the fine care of a broom: "Remove the dust and imbedded threads, wash the brush and handle in a solution of ammonia, comb the fibers out of doors, but in the shade. Then wax the handle."

The pursuit of cleanliness solved 19th-century problems of dirt and disease and became a tourist delight. Now it is running into modern problems: Some feel the ingrained habit may have gone too far. Some, like the sociologist Heller, who wrote a well-documented, 230-page thesis on the development of cleanliness in the canton of Vaud, wonder if the collective cleanliness does not have its Freudian aspects. "What lies under the immaculate surface?"

The newspaper headlines document some particular modern problems. Swiss women — who obtained voting rights 10 years ago and equal rights last year — have denounced the systematic encouragement to keep them at home, shining it into "a museum of domestic stupidity." Girls resent being forced to take domestic science while the boys study science and math. In the new canton of the French Jura, the girls are boycotting the courses. One has gone to jail for it. By deliberately refusing to pay the alternative fine for non-attendance, she got herself locked up.

Spolied hotels, trains and streets depend on foreign help for the dirty work. But since the Swiss have tight quotas on foreigners, some of the workers are here illegally, living in vile conditions. Speculators invoke sanitary regulations to knock down low-rent older buildings to make way for profitable high rises. Squatters have moved in to try to stop the demolition. Youth, exasperated by signs of affluent municipal spending, has disrupted orderly cities. After the Zurich riots of 1981, dilapidated tenements were handed over to them to use as autonomous centers. They became filthy crash-pads, a refuge for problem children and drug pushers. Lausanne authorities felt their center had to be closed. So did authorities in Zurich, who went a step further by leveling their center with bulldozers overnight. A swift, neat and clean operation.

Like many a compulsive housewife, Switzerland may have to realize that too much attention to the appearance of a place distracts from the needs of those living there.

Lady Astor's Latest Flap

by Deirdre Carmody

NEW YORK — "If you were my husband," Nancy Viscountess Astor once told Winston Churchill, "I'd poison your coffee."

"If you were my wife," replied Churchill, "I'd drink it."

The drawing rooms of London buzzed gleefully with reports of that exchange, as they did time and time again with stories of Lady Astor's *bons mots*, outrageous deeds, controversial politics, dubious manners (she once spat at a columnist in one of the halls of the House of Commons), unceasing generosity, lavish entertaining at Cheltenham, one of the great country houses in England, and untiring labor for her working-class constituency in Plymouth.

She created a considerable national commotion when she became the first woman to sit as a Member of the House of Commons. She then went on to be reelected six times and served in Parliament 25 years. (One Member of Parliament told her years later, "When you first took your seat, I endured the same kind of embarrassment as I would if a lady invaded my bathroom." "If I were as ugly as you," replied Lady Astor, "I should have no fear of any lady invading my bathroom.")

The life of the feisty, Virginia-born beauty who married Waldorf Astor, heir to a vast fortune, is obviously the stuff that legends and television dramas are made of. Indeed, a nine-part BBC/Time-Life mini-series, titled "Nancy Astor" and shown in England last winter, is now under consideration by public television in the United States.

And once again, Lady Astor is at the center of a controversy. It is really part of a larger question that is being asked increasingly these days as to just what liberties a dramatized biography should be permitted in portraying and interpreting the life of a historical figure. In this instance, the two surviving sons of Lady Astor, distressed at the television portrayal of their mother, which received mixed reviews from critics in Britain, have asked an American relative what might be done to discourage the broadcasting of the mini-series in the United States.

"She is made to appear not only as a sort of go-getter, but also a very superficial person who becomes egotistical, tyrannical and altogether objectionable," David Astor wrote to Brooks Astor, a second cousin by marriage to Lady Astor and a prominent member of New York society.

"The explanation for the BBC team treating her in this way seems to be that they were trying to make it a dramatic human story and have therefore caricatured the latter part of her life," Astor wrote. "We feel that we ought to be doing something to try to defend her reputation against this misreading."

Lady Astor's other surviving son, Sir John Jacob Astor, wrote in a similar letter to Brooks Astor that the mini-series "has proved to be very bad indeed, and unfair about Mama."

There is little that Brooks Astor or any of the other Astors can do in way of legal action to stop the televising of the series in the United States. Nor could they have prevented the televising of it in England. Lady Astor died in 1964, a few weeks short of her 85th birthday, and under both British and American law, the dead cannot be libeled. In addition, any attempt at prior restraint in the United States is traditionally viewed as unconstitutional because it violates the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech and of the press.

In telephone interviews from London, Lady Astor's two sons and a niece criticized the



Lady Astor.

mini-series for what they said were its inaccuracies and a distorted portrait of their relative. David Astor said that he had been consulted by the BBC and shown the original scripts. He said that the BBC made several changes in accordance with his suggestions, but that "when I saw it on television, I got the shock of my life."

"The people making the film came to see me at the start and made it plain that they had to make it into a good story that would work as a film," Astor said. "They were not interested in politics and her public life. They didn't know what to do with her career. They were out of their depth and they turned her into somebody who is unrecognizable. They presented someone who could never win a general election, let alone win seven."

"Show biz at its worst," said Sir John. "They underplayed the serious part of my mother. She was taken very seriously by the women social workers at the time. She did a lot for nursery schools. She was friendly with a lot of serious people, and if she had been just a cantankerous flibbertigibbet, she wouldn't have had those friends. They passed over her visit to Russia with Bernard Shaw in a few seconds while spending a lot of time on scenes of my step-brother getting drunk in the mess."

Philip Hinchcliffe, producer of the mini-series, and Derek Marlowe, who wrote the scripts, greet these objections with skepticism. "I slightly take exception to the family 'trying to manipulate the program,'" said Hinchcliffe in a telephone interview. "My God, we fell over backwards to be fair. David read the scripts. He was very excited about them and flattered about them. He thought that Derek really had got Nancy Astor 75 percent or 80 percent correct."

"What we are dealing with here is a discrepancy between the reading of the script and the final portrayal of the aging process," Hin-

chcliffe continued. "I think we're talking about the negative side of her character when she got old, which, in fact, everybody testified to. I think we're getting the family saying they don't like the unpleasant part of her character being played up."

Marlowe, the writer, said that a number of changes had been made on David Astor's suggestions about Lady Astor's attitude toward the Germans just before World War II. Lady Astor and her husband believed in a policy of appeasement, Marlowe said, but were not pro-Nazi.

"We cut certain things after David saw the scripts for purely technical reasons — because of money and to keep episodes down to their required length," Marlowe said. "Nothing was actually changed. But seeing actors and actresses, seeing the landscape, is different from reading the script, and sometimes the whole thing comes to life in a different way than one anticipates."

"I think he feels that she comes across unsympathetic to her audience and that, to the best of my ability, is true. She was incapable of giving love. It was one of her most destructive characteristics that she couldn't give love to the people closest to her. She was cold and probably vicious if she didn't get her way."

It is precisely this view of Lady Astor that the Astor family is objecting to.

"She was a very warm woman," Sir John said. "A lot of people came to her when they were in trouble. She had a hell of a relationship with her children. When they were sick as a child, she was very good at making you well. She was very good at making you well."

There are a number of specific events that various members of the family said did not happen the way they are depicted in the television dramatization.

"It's like a very cheap imaginary 'Gone With the Wind' made in Dallas," said Nancy Lancaster, Lady Astor's niece and fellow Virginian, who is particularly enraged by the depiction of life at Mirador, the ancestral home in Virginia. "There's one scene where Lord Astor is making his own bed. Lord Astor making his own bed! In another place, they have a dinner party, supposedly at Mirador, where everyone is in tails and white tie. Well, you never sat down to dinner in white tie in the country."

"Everyone who knew her was perfectly horrified by the film," she concluded.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, a longtime friend of the Astor family, in a letter published in The Times of London, took exception to a scene in which Lady Astor in full evening regalia goes to meet Bobbie Shaw, her son from a previous marriage, the morning he was released from prison after serving time on a conviction of homosexuality.

"On his release she did not go to the prison gates dressed in a diamond tiara and ermine," Lady Alexandra wrote. "I met him and we had breakfast together before he went to the Astor house at Sandwich, where he remained for weeks."

Marlowe acknowledges that no such scene took place. He says he portrayed Lady Astor coming directly from a ball at Blenheim in the Astor Rolls-Royce early in the morning to wait at the prison gates for her son's release because "it was symbolic."

"It's much more dramatic and more emotive that way," he said. "It shows a woman who bravely goes to see her son who has been convicted of a crime. Obviously, there's a certain amount of license in dramatizing a person's life."

Obviously, the Astor family does not think there should be.

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Calmer Times at the Venice Biennale

by Michael Gibson

VENICE—City of waterborne dreams and kitsch capital of the western world (consider the trinkets and figurines of the tourist trade), Venice has succeeded in remaining a periodic meeting place of the arts and now, once again, is staging the Biennale.

The Biennale has wobbled quite a lot over the last decade. In 1976, for instance, it was a jolt in spirit and seemed to shift towards the end of the spectrum. This year's show, running until Sept. 12, will certainly seem less turbulent than some and will probably please a broader public, in part because the main show, at the central pavilion, is chiefly devoted to representational art—Arikha, Guccione, Guzman, Raymond Mason, Music, Szafran, and Verin among others—on works of representational, fantasy—Jean Amado, Olivier, Irving Peilin and Tongian.

An homage to Matisse, Egon Schiele and Brancusi has been announced, but just before the opening last Sunday the Matisse were still presumed to be in the Soviet Union, although en route, and neither Schiele nor Brancusi had a single work on view. A large show devoted to the Catalan artist Antoni Tàpies is to be seen at the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista. One Italian newspaper attacked it as a great publicity coup by the Magatti gallery, but one of the gallery's directors denied this with some heat, declaring that the initiative for the show came from the Biennale organizers themselves.

About 80 younger artists were invited to display their work in the Magazzini del Sale on the Zattere and the Caniere Navali on the Giudecca. The show invites attention for a number of reasons, but the most interesting, if not the most interesting, is that of what might be described as Expressionism-without-expression. By this I mean a style that appears to be cropping up in various European countries as well as in the United States in the works of Dokoupil, Fetting, Nelli, Schnabel.

This is something that had a meaning of sorts in social terms when it was practiced clandestinely on the side of subway cars. In this shape it was also devoid of much content, but it very effectively vented a raw impulse to declare "I exist!" and most likely "The bell with you!" in strident tones. The subway is the perfect place for such a cry because it represents the impersonal and mechanical aspect of the urban world and at the same time it is a splendid vehicle for publicity. At that stage it was an undefined "thing" one "did." But pre-

soon it became "subway art" and that was the beginning of the end.

The end is that the apparatus of art brought this non-style into the museums and the home of collectors and turned the whole thing inside out. One could almost say that they have created the "art subway," something like the House of Horrors where, for a modest fee, you are trundled through a tunnel in which spooks, skeletons, spiders and bats pop out in a flash of light among recorded screams and groans and the rattle of chains.

Color and brutal shapes sloshed overnight on the side of a subway train or on a wall of a vacant lot are a statement about the colorless, emotionless quality of that vacancy and the city around it. Color and brutal shapes sloshed on canvas by a rising artist who is "strong" and "professional" become a statement about the elusive essence of art—and as such this violent, vacant type of expressionism falls short. But now the train is underground and we can look forward to a long ride through a lot of bumdrum stridency, devoid of any significant human content other than exacerbated ego and occasional enlightened ambition. Which is human, I suppose, but not human enough.

A second strain of sorts appears in the work of such Italian artists as Pinna, Mariani, Aliberti and di Sisto, who painstakingly refer to 17th- and 18th-century art, sometimes carrying this straightfaced impersonation of the most insufferable aspects of mythological painting to the point where the result is pure kitsch—Mariani.

Much of what is shown in this selection has the craftsmanlike quality of high decorative art; there are, for example, Laura Panno's surprising relief sculptures of nude bodies done in fine wire mesh, or Stephen Cox's broken stone tympanon. As much could be said of the sculptures of Tony Grand at the French pavilion.

On the other hand, not that many works seem to achieve a life of their own among the artists shown on the Zattere and the Giudecca. There are exceptions: Indian artist Anish Kapoor's cement sculptures covered with powdered pigment; the works of Gerard Garouste, a very good draftsman, or those of Filippo Avari, who is represented among other things by a very large drawing of a human figure made of a cloud of fine lines that reveal minute figures and events.

As usual, an important part of the main show occurs in the national pavilions—36 participating nations were announced in the catalog. Variety is no doubt the spice of the

Biennale. Australia is represented by two artists, including Peter Booth who paints large canvases full of a sort of apocalyptic expressionism. Among the Japanese artists is Yoshio Kitayama, who makes delicate, large, kite-like pieces by using twigs and colored paper. Britain is represented by only one artist, sculptor Barry Flanagan, whose 20-year career is mainly illustrated by carving hares and marble sculptures that sometimes look like pathologically shy beanbags.

The Italian pavilion is the largest of them all and presents works by 25 artists. The Polish artist Rydzka and Kuc offer ceramic works full of a grim expressionism of the sort one might expect from a country in a critical situation. The Dutch chose the very minimal work of Stanley Brouwn—single, very long, straight lines with measurements ticked off on them. The West Germans filled one room with an endless calendar computation by Hanne Darboven and another with large works by Gottfried Graubner, shaped roughly like box mattresses and swathed on the spot by the artist, with a single field of nuanced color. The East Germans seem predominantly neo-expressionist but I was amused by the impish work of Uwe Pfeiffer, and chiefly his two "Narrenaut" ("Car of Fools") paintings.

Spain is showing, among other artists, Josep Guinovart, who made a circular environment for the central room of the pavilion—a handsome montage of paint, straw, earth, metal and cloth. The United States chose to present a retrospective of land artist Robert Smithson, who died in 1973 at the age of 35 in a plane crash. The Soviet Union, finally, in an unexpected departure, has chosen to show nothing but portraits and self-portraits in what, for a country, a fairly wide range of esthetic idioms.

In a sense Italy, more than any other Western country, is a place where extremes are in constant confrontation, sometimes rhetorical and sometimes violent. It is a country of profound artistic and religious tradition, and at the same time a country where the politics of the left have deeply infected people's language and thinking.

The Biennale has been a sounding board for ideas and emotions old and new. It does not present itself this year with the imposing theoretical apparatus it has occasionally offered in the past—or of the sort one usually encounters at the Kassel Documents, which opens next week. Instead it rather plays down the theoretical aspect this year and allows the works to speak for themselves—when they can.

The Art Market: Charles the Unknown

by Souren Melikian

PARIS—Fifteen years ago, most professionals felt that the French decorative arts of the Charles X period (1824-30) were bound to catch up with those of the 18th century. A few suspected that Art Deco furniture and objects d'art would likewise go up, although not nearly so high as they did.

What happened was immensely different. Art Deco zoomed skyhigh, reaching parity with the 18th century in several categories. The Charles X style, on the other hand, went up dramatically at first and then stagnated. Prices for the best pieces now stand at about a fifth of those paid for 18th-century works of corresponding caliber.

A striking illustration of this state of affairs was provided by a sale conducted at Drouot by Jean Louis Picard a week ago. The pieces offered by private owners identified as "Charles X" were sold at a price that was not enough to tip the scales. Prices remained remarkably modest compared with those currently paid for 18th-century works of art even though these are not at their highest. A pair of ornate candelabra rising from green marble pedestals in the finest neo-classical manner were knocked down at 22,570 francs (about \$3,600). Objects of comparable size and quality done in any of the styles cultivated in the 18th century would easily fall within the 150,000-250,000-franc bracket.

When it came to furniture, the underpricing of the Charles X period was equally blatant. Right at the beginning, there was a collector's piece—a chair specially designed for a painter, including an easel that cranks up and down on the side of the chair. The purpleheart veneer inlaid with yellow-wood neo-gothic designs pointed to the late 1820s or 1830s. The

cataloger noted that, according to family tradition, the piece was believed to have been owned by Eugene Delacroix. It was knocked down at 37,970 francs, twice the expert's medium estimate, but, nevertheless, peanuts for a museum piece.

The other museum piece in the sale was a sideboard opening with two doors while the hinged cornice opened vertically to disclose the inside devised as a bureau. When closed, the piece looks like a superb element of neo-classical architecture. Purpleheart inlay is used for the linear motifs on the shimmering yellow ground of the ash-burr veneer. Although described as "Charles X," this was obviously made under Louis XVIII (1815-24); the strictly neo-classical design—palmettes, ribbons, laurel crowns—includes none of the scrolling motifs so typical of the Charles X style.

The quality is truly royal and, indeed, the piece may well have been commissioned by a member of the royal house. It is stamped with the mark of Otto Kolping, who executed several pieces of furniture for the Imperial Garde Meubles as early as 1811. In 1837, he was still getting commissions from the French court. At 121,570 francs, the highly important piece sold for a fifth to a tenth of what a piece of comparable caliber carrying the mark of a leading 18th-century cabinet-maker might be expected to fetch. It should be emphasized that such a piece is rarer than the finest Louis XVI furniture because the period was shorter and production, within that short span of time, was proportionately more limited owing to the impoverishment of the French aristocracy. That makes the price ridiculously low. Yet, this was no surprise: the estimate put forward by the expert Jean-Pierre Dillee was even slightly lower.

This is the latest piece of evidence that, to this day, the leading furniture collectors of the world won't even stop to consider the Charles X style. Nor will museums. In no other field of

the art market would pieces of such caliber, involving such a modest outlay, fail to stir intense competition between institutions, particularly after having been suitably advertised in a finely illustrated catalog.

The reasons for this neglect are multiple. In France, Charles X furniture fails to stir interest because the traditional-minded upper class idea of splendor in the decorative arts for long equated with the 18th century and has lately extended to the 17th century but still leaves out the 19th century.

Museums are not interested either. I suspect that one factor that may have hurt the Louis XVIII and Charles X periods is that they were slavishly imitated under the following monarch, Louis Philippe (1830-48). The pieces produced in simplified form at that time, mostly in mahogany, act as a distorting mirror, sending back a cheap-looking reflection of the Charles X style. Another factor that may have prevented it from being given the attention it deserves is the scarcity of serious studies on the subject. At auction, cataloging is frequently haphazard. There were some entertaining slips in the sale. A writing table datable to the Napoleon III period (1852-70), if not even later, as indicated by the fussy carved legs, was cataloged as a Charles X period piece—and sold for 22,570 francs.

Right at the end there came a real howler. A fine rug described as having a "bordure à la cathédrale," or a neo-gothic framing border, and ascribed to the Charles X period, actually reproduces a standard pattern of Islamic architecture. The "neo-gothic" border imitates a calligraphic frieze in the Arabic script known as Kufic, of the foliated and knotted type. Such a design is unlikely to be earlier than the 1870s. Had the expert given it a moment's thought, he would probably not have made such a mistake. That is just the point: It would be hard to find a more telling indication of devastating indifference to a field as a whole.

Texas Library: The Bucks Stop Here

by Dan Balz

AUSTIN, Texas—From the acquisition of a Gutenberg Bible to the recruitment of a Nobel Prize-winning physicist, the University of Texas has used money to buy academic respectability.

The university is an institution with ambitions and the wealth to achieve them. Its endowment, from oil-producing lands, is almost \$1.7 billion, placing it nearly on a par with Harvard. Its campus here has 48,000 students, a \$29-million basketball arena, a \$6.6-million swimming complex and a growing list of superstar faculty members. In recent years, it has lured Steven Weinberg, who won the Nobel Prize for physics while at Harvard, and Marshall Rosenbluth, an eminent fusion specialist at Princeton.

The aggressiveness of university officials to spend money on new facilities and top scholars has established it not a climate of excellence, then at least a sense of possibility that exists at few other institutions in the United States.

In many respects, the Humanities Research Center exemplifies this feeling. It paid \$2.4 million in 1978 to acquire a Gutenberg Bible and in that one stroke helped show it was serious about bringing the best to the university. Other acquisitions may be more useful to scholars but the Gutenberg Bible symbolizes to the world at large the commitment of Texas to be second to none. Or so university officials hope.

In its pursuit of literary manuscripts, the Humanities Research Center has grown in 25 years to be one of the leading libraries in the world and boasts an almost unparalleled collection of modern British and American manuscripts. But now Texas has lost out to the University of California at Los Angeles in a bid to acquire the manuscripts and archives of composer Igor Stravinsky, one of the crown jewels of 20th-century culture. At an institution used

to getting its way with money and manuscripts, no one can understand why.

"This I would regard as a major defeat," said Decherd Turner, the director of the Humanities Research Center and a man not used to losing such battles. "We're terribly disappointed, chiefly because the background setting and resources here were so much superior."

Texas offered \$2 million for the collection, to UCLA's \$1.5 million, but in Surrogate Court in New York City, the Texans were told that, in the academic world, there is more than money. "Even if a purchaser were to offer \$30 million for these archives and manuscripts

"There's a feeling of snobism toward the University of Texas, you know, a feeling of, 'Maybe they have a lot of money, but they haven't been wearing shoes for a very long time,'" says Carlson Lake, a former foreign correspondent who is now the center's executive curator.

The Humanities Research Center was the brainchild of former chancellor Harry C. Ransom, who decided that the university should have a first-class research library and, with dazzling speed, created it, beginning in 1957. Its holdings are awesome: the handwritten originals, and later drafts, of William Faulkner's "Absalom, Absalom!"; D.H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and others; George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman" and others; Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Godot"; Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra"; the first photograph ever taken (in 1826); the complete library and papers of Evelyn Waugh, including walking sticks; the papers of Tennessee Williams, Edgar Lee Masters and others; and even the study of Eric Stanley Gardner.

Ransom bought things that no one else was buying and bought in quantities that astounded the rest of the academic world. In the 1960s, Texas bid on nearly everything relating to modern literature and got almost all that it wanted.

Ransom's methods offended much of the library world, because other librarians were being squeezed by the escalation in prices and by the University of Texas' voracious appetite. For a time so much material was being acquired that the university could not process it. But today, the collection has earned the respect of other institutions.

"It's a young collection and they've done a very good job," said Rodney G. Dennis, curator of manuscripts at Harvard. "I don't think they were silly or vulgar."

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Untitled painting by Basquiat, former subway artist.

New York Art Loses Its Cool

by Edith Schloss

NEW YORK—"They sought it with thimbles. They sought it with care; They pursued it with forks and hope; They threatened its life with a railway spike." Like Lewis Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark," today in the United States the hunt for the latest salable "it" is on. And after art close to technology—the conceptual, the minimal and other dry, self-conscious exercises—a new wind has been blowing in the land for some time: Cool is out and hot is in.

Already somewhat exploited by the market, there is a genuine turn to the instinctual, the irrational in art. In New York, still the flamboyant art capital of the world, this turn to the loose and emotional is more than accepted. In SoHo, Basquiat, who as "Sammy" used to leave his mark on subway trains, now in the Nesci Gallery is attacking canvas with paint stick, still pretending not to be scared of anything, in gleeful, slightly snark-like riffs on cooking, eating and living in railroad flats and back alleys.

The famous loft building at 420 West Broadway, with its chic galleries until yesterday as impersonal and tidy as operating rooms, has been invaded with new forms of expressionism. On an upper floor the shifting German Basquiat, whose human figures upside down (Sonnabend), while downstairs a stable of rednecks runners under and around age 30 are pawing the ground (Boone). Their canvases are outside, their brushwork or poured paint describe apparitions fixed often with a studied carelessness.

Uptown, Joan Snyder is less cold-nosed, drooping up nightmare maws of monsters, ready to devour children and flowers (Hamilton). An unbridled rough attack is also used for abstractions, some also shown in the Hamilton Gallery: Elizabeth Murray, Katherine Porter, Gary Stephan, Hennessey, with dynamic rounds, straight or wedges, cut across the canvas in bright, thick pigment.

Among the mature and older painters reigns naturally a more contemplative spirit: the abstractions of Jack Tworkov at the Guggenheim and those of Perle Fine (together) are finely calibrated structures or webs in sober gradations of color. And among the figurative painters celebrating the grandeur of New York, Lucien Day is foremost (Blue Mountain). His downtown skyscrapers—towers of power hovering over dark wet hollows of streets—are as translucent and glittering as Monet cathedrals. Yvonne Jacquette (Brooke Alexander), looking down from top stories and from planes in her mural-size oils, renders the city at night as if it were a tapestry embroidered with silk threads of lights.

But it was the exhibitions of two gestural masters that polarized the art world. One was of De Kooning who, now aged 79, has reached a mastery that is unbeatable. "Damn him, such power, such looseness," a fellow painter exclaimed at the Xavier Fourcade gallery. The show, starting with last year's smaller canvases in cabbage greens and purples, led to this year's illuminated abstractions

—wide and swelling, billowing cascades of paint, not a petty thought or shape in them. Strokes wide as brown sweeps, troth paths, tongue flicks of line; yellows, flesh pinks, sky and bottle blues, white on white stream onto heroic erasures.

There are no loose ends any more. Earlier De Kooning paintings were about possibilities—ambiguities and tensions, the torment of paintings as the torment of life—and anything finished was considered wicked. But De Kooning has gone on to push his extraordinary ability to its limits. It has carried him to Olympus, from where he still burls thunderbolts of luminous color, but where he sits enthroned.

While De Kooning is grand, well-rehearsed virtuoso performance, Cy Twombly is the sheer, fresh essence of improvisation. Those who stayed to gaze at De Kooning in almost worshipful silence upon could not tune in to Twombly, some distance younger, inward and epic still bent to abstract expressionism. Downtown, his new paintings (Sperone), made of a series of units on paper, were a series of insights made fragrant by visible.

A long-contemplated thought suddenly explodes into cottonball whooshes, chrysanthemums, little horned things of paint. Twombly's attack is strong very fine and, frail and austere, takes high risks. When his arrow hits it is piercing, a flare of pure lyricism. Something bright has come by in his bare emotion about the lonely grace of beings, alive for an instant in sunlight.

To return to the prosaic: It is a curious fact that all the shows of quality are on the upper floors of buildings. On a Saturday afternoon in SoHo, the folks from suburbia flood the brasher ground-floor galleries but leave the upper floors unmolested, much like the World War II Russian soldiers in Berlin who, country boys afraid of the unforeseen on upper levels, rapped and plundered only downstairs.

Dense throngs trod in and out of the street-level galleries to stare at incomprehensible, amusing objects, wondering what makes them interesting and valuable, and enjoy recognizing not only the artists but their glamorous dealers, who now get star billing. Current magazine articles, putting the ingenuity that went into the making of works of art on the same level as the development of artists than on the shoulders and sudden rise to fame of their manipulators and godfathers. These, making sure that the goods are properly "product-tested" in an auction room "first, now cater to a breed of nouveau riche collectors who blithely accumulate and discard art as if it were designer fashion.

So it is not surprising to see ambitious young artists at parties ever ready to show slides of their wares, to sport their own achievements and to keep their work neatly displayed on their studio walls as if in a gallery, ready for any buyer. And indeed collectors are now often led directly to the artists by certain critics—so the gallery, which provides an important cultural service, is bypassed. Today the gallery is a luxury, says a corporate buyer, who sells works that "are not intimate, not personal, not too strong" directly

from her Madison Avenue office to business buildings, banks and hotels.

But this huge center—in which art is sometimes wall-filler, mass entertainment, consumer gimmick, investment—because of its very diversity and liveliness, also generates its own "resistance." Just as in Lewis Carroll, "the Snark is a Boojum" and commercialism will make its banters "softly and suddenly vanish away" in the end.

The drive to make successful art destroys the original creative drive. Art is made for spiritual gain first, before it is made for anything else. Poetry and music have an easier time of it in one sense, not producing obviously tangible "commodities"—although paper, linen, marble and wood are worth little beyond their material value without the inventive mind and hand behind them. So despite the hype and establishment art, there is an "underground" of those who believe in just doing their thing and quietly go on with it.

Finally there were two madly messy big shows in which hardly anything was salable. The first was at P.S. 1—the public school in Queens converted into "The Institute for Art and Urban Renewal"—a showplace for selected artists from the United States and abroad; the second was a truly underground event in an abandoned warehouse under the Brooklyn side of the Williamsburg Bridge, which was open to anyone. In both, the surplus goods that suffocate our society were recycled with glee.

At P.S. 1, shrines and caves, as if assembled from dumpster loads, were put together from discarded showwindow displays, disconcerting trappings, debris that seemed to have survived a plane crash—and provided with winking lights, moving parts and loud tapes. There were murals of babies, bats and cadavers. Elaborate machinery and contraptions clutched fake, or perhaps real, skeletons in their metal claws. Images on closed-circuit television raced by. But there were also islands of humor and reflection, as for instance in an amusing "Art Cars," assembled by Emery Clark, a room given to Sofia Nicolotti, with tiny fantasies about dragons, toilet seats and angels, which could easily have fitted in the Guggenheim's "Italian Art Now."

In Williamsburg it was even more difficult to tell where the real garbage left off and the art began. There were pictures of faces before and after an atomic explosion, crude erections—sculpture and otherwise—but also paintings of still lifes and virgins.

Much was made of doomsday dread in both shows as if children or primitives were fashioning fetishes to exorcise their fears. There were nastily erotic tableaux and a lot of heartlessness for spite. Much was undigested. But despite their confusion and violence, they were deeply symptomatic of an overdeveloped country still full of resources and abundance, where anything goes—where there is a surplus of energy, energy seeking direction. One would like to think that all those ragpickers were acting in defiance, against the perversion, the overmechanization of their society. Under all the anarchy, desperation and ugliness there was also purity: "We do, the best we can. And not for money."

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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	Open High Low Settle Chg.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
AMERICAN BOND	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00

New York Futures **June**

Nov	541.0	543.0	542.0	542.0	542.0
Dec	563.0	554.5	539.0	545.7	545.7
Jan	559.0	561.0	550.0	552.8	552.8
Feb	577.4	572.0	548.0	567.0	567.0

Commodity Indexes June 1964

4	3% Cr3Fo	.180	27	5	21	2
30%	20% Cross	1	11	19	28	
14%	6% CrowlAM	.50	5.5	6	14	9
			2.3	11	10	1

20%	1 1/4	Crown CP	300	5.11	10	15
6 1/4	4 1/2	Crown	28	5.323	2	5
30 1/4	8 1/4	Crown R	36	4.04	91	5
	8 1/4	Crown	36	3.0118	75	12

Weighted P/E Ratio	USUAL	5-6	7-15
AVX Corp	0	.00	7
Avtec Mfg	0	.10	7

Babson, David L. Inv	23	6-30	6-
Bic Corp	.15	7-28	7-
Cincinnati G & E	52 1/2	8-15	7-

KOP 54-92	15 5/16	11-8	99	9
Kleinwort Ben 54-91	16	8-17	9878	9
Koren Ex Bk 74-85/88	15	10-1	9916	9

Korea Dev. Bk 7 1/2-81	14 13/16	12-3	28	9
LTCB 4 1/2-82	16 5/16	7-27	99 1/2	
LTCB 6-83	16 11/16	8-15	100	10

Natl Westminster 5 1/4-44	15 15/15	10-14	99%
Nippon Credit 5 1/4-85	15 3/16	6-24	100 1/2
Nippon Credit 6 1/2-86	18 1/2	7-14	99%

Nedilbra	Fin 5 1/2-88	15	4-7	98
Nacional	Fin 5 1/2-86	15 3/16	6-24	95
Nacional	Fin 5 1/2-88/91	15 5/16	9-27	95

Svenska Handels 5-87	15 1/4	7-15	99 1/2
Sporebanken 6-87	14 7/15	6-21	99
Sls Fin Burep 5 1/4-88	14 1/4	11-19	97 1/2

Ste Cent Baue 6-67	15 11/16	10-5	99
Sundsvallsbkn 6-85	15 11/16	10-8	99%
Trade Develop 6-86	15 9/16	8-24	97%

Ind. Penates 10-86/89	15%	7-19	97 1/2
Eurofima S4-89	157/16	9-29	99 1/2
Industries 1991	155/16	7-15	99

IC Indus 54-85	15%	10-27	99%
C 11th 54-87	15 11/16	9-28	99%
C 12th 54-87	15 9/16	12-16	96%

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Bank Ltd., London.

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

Other Markets

Closing prices in local

3,140.00	2,100.00	000	2,100.00
25.800	24.000	Semb Shipyd	24.000
337.00	335.00	61 Steamship	1.72
		51 Tonding	5.45

2,260.00	2,270.00	UOB	4.12
2,185.00	2,111.00	Fraser Ind. Index	4.12
640.00	637.00	Previous	4,175.83

0	61.20	161.20	Costs	2.0
	475.00	490.00	CSR	2.0
15	641.00	652.00	Amortization	1.0

filter	510.00	513.00	ELDER SMITH	2.9
	120.10	120.70	EZ Ind.	1.6
Laurel	78.00	80.50	Hooker	0.9
			11.00	

...	55.90	60.50	All ordinaries index : Previous : 472.84
...	44.70	45.00	
...	40.00	42.00	

Ric	141.00	144.00	
si Fsal	137.00	133.50	
r	143.00	144.20	Akel

[illegible]

Brazil, Argentina Victorious

Peru Ties Italy, 1-1, on Diaz's Goal in 84th Minute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALICANTE, Spain — Argentina kept its hopes alive in the World Cup with a 4-1 victory over Hungary on Friday.

Meanwhile, Brazil continued to demonstrate its fluid style, defeating Scotland, 4-1, and Peru snatched a 1-1 draw after a stirring second half performance against Italy.

To a game they had to win after their opening loss to Belgium, the Argentines found all their old nerve and sparkle that gave them the title they won in Buenos Aires four years ago.

Argentina went to the attack from the start of the Group 3 match. The relentless pressure paid off in the 26th minute when Daniel Berti drove the ball past the Hungarian goalkeeper, Ferenc Meszaros. Osvaldo Ardiles took a free kick on the edge of the box and Daniel Passarella headed the ball on to Berti who completed the move.

Then two minutes later Diego Maradona lived up to his superstar reputation when he produced a diving header to put Argentina two goals up at the interval.

Maradona made it 3-0 for Argentina when he drove home a left-foot shot from inside the box after

running on to a pass from Kempes. Then Osvaldo Ardiles scored in the 61st minute when he snatched a loose ball after Jorge Olguin's shot had hit the Hungarian post.

Hungary pulled back one goal on in the 76th minute when Gabor Poloski scored from the edge of the box, but it was too little too late.

Before the game, Argentine coach Cesar Menotti said, "We are playing for a place in the second round and we are going to die on our feet to achieve it."

In Seville, Scotland produced some calm, flowing moves to take the lead in the 18th minute when fullback David Naray surged up the field, took a return pass from Gordon Strachan and drove a right-footed shot high into the net from the edge of the box.

The Brazilians now began to move forward and pressure the Scotland's and were rewarded with an equalizer in the 33rd minute. Zico scored 12 minutes from the interval with a curling free kick from just outside the penalty area around Scotland's defensive wall.

Towards the end of the first half, the stifling heat began to take its toll on Scotland's players and after their bright start they wilted noticeably.

In the 34th minute, Sergio headed over the Scottish bar but despite their continual pressure, the Brazilians could not get a second goal before the interval.

Brazil continued its attack in the second half and was rewarded in the 48th minute when Oscar headed home a corner kick taken by Junior.

Fourteen minutes later, Eder net the score when he chipped over the head of Scotland's goalkeeper, Alan Rough, from inside the box.

And Falcao made it 4-1 for Brazil in the 86th minute when he hit a right-foot shot from about 30 meters that went in off the foot of the post.

Seville's Benito Villamarin stadium was alive with different rhythms as Brazilian fans, including a professional samba band, and the Scots danced happily together in a carnival atmosphere before the Group 6 match.

In Vigo, the Peruvians, who fell behind when Bruno Conti scored in the 22nd minute, exerted unrelenting pressure after the interval and six minutes from the end Toribio Diaz fired in the equalizer.

The result was the third draw in Group 1, which also includes Poland and Cameroon. But at least Friday's game provided two exciting goals and the Scots earlier in the week between Italy and Poland, and Peru and Cameroon.

After an impressive first-half performance, the Italians brought on Franco Causio for the still ineffective Paolo Rossi after the interval and concentrated on protecting their advantage.

Causio took up station in midfield and the Italians showed little restraint in checking Peru's insistent attacks. But just when it seemed they had weathered the storm, Peru tied the match.

Teofilo Cubillas skimmed his free kick square in front of goal instead of teeing up a shot for Juan Carlos Oblitas and Diaz raced forward to drive in his shot. Their ball deflected off the Italian goalkeeper, Dino Zoff, could only watch the ball sail past him into the net.

The Italians had produced something approaching their best form in the first half when they took a 1-0 lead. Giancarlo Antognoni, enjoying another impressive game, released a square pass to Conti standing in front of goal and just outside the area. Conti's rising shot flashed into the top of the net, giving Ramon Quiroga no chance of making the save.

Peruvian coach Elba de Padua Lima said he was delighted with the result, but Italian boss Enzo Bearzot looked dejected at the post-match news conference.

Padua Lima said: "I thought we played well in the second half and we did not deserve to lose. I was satisfied with the draw."

Bearzot said he congratulated Padua Lima at the final whistle because "I thought Peru deserved to win."

The pipe-smoking Italian continued. "After the Poland-Italy match I said Italy deserved to win. But tonight I must be honest and say that Peru deserved to win."

He said he substituted Rossi at halftime because he was playing so poorly, adding "my instructions to the team at halftime was not to sit back and defend the lead. I told them to attack, but they played badly."

For example, Scotland's Alan Braid failed to finish the match against New Zealand. He also failed to urinate for an after-match test.

Officials kept him at it until 3:30 a.m. but then he was released to join his colleagues at their hotel. He returned the next day when he could manage a urine sample but by then it was counted as invalid as officials ruled he might have taken a drink.

It begins to look as if some invisible man, the team physicians, hold the master keys. Alan Braid's dehydrated embarrassment came after a game starting at 9 p.m. What on Earth will be the toll on players such as those from England attempting three games in a week with kickoffs at 5:15 p.m.?

At least the humor has not run dry. Asked to list his team's injuries, Scottish manager Jock Stein pointed to Alan Braid and said: "The biggest blow is that Baz can't pee!"

A Sense of Excitement Returns to World Cup

International Herald Tribune

SEVILLE, Spain — The good lord, it is said, takes care of drunks and little children. He sometimes also softens the fall of an ailing sport.

Soccer arrived at this World Cup in a parlous state. Attendances were withering everywhere, due partly to the challenge of the

ROB HUGHES

20th century, but also to cheats, negative attitudes and an awful sense of predictability within the game.

However, the hour's need has brought inspiration. This Mundial has so far been breathtaking. Brazil has already captured our hearts with the resurrection of its artistry although the Russians, unusually, have made vociferous complaints.

Manager Leonid Brezhnev, in El Paso, says: "The world could see the referee was much prejudiced and without that referee we would not have lost to Brazil."

There is some justification in his annoyance. The Russians were denied two penalties and had a goal disallowed, yet the referee also refused a Brazilian penalty at a critical stage and appeared more incompetent than corrupt.

Please, comrades, let us not sour the memory of a match your own team helped make magnificent. Better to recall the dignity which your players accepted of the refereeing idiosyncrasies rather than seek the excuses.

Started With Cameroon

Few of us expected Monday's memories to be eclipsed at this tournament. Yet we had scarcely drawn breath before an enthralling phenomenon unfolded.

Cameroon began it, holding fast to a draw and deserving to lead Africa's overturning Latin America at the World Cup? Insane contemplation!

Soon we had other brainstorms. Jupp Derwall, the West German trainer, was contentious: "If we lose to Algeria, we may as well go home."

Not only was West Germany beaten by a team inspired by Lakshmi Solumbi but the victory was well earned by a team refusing to panic in defense and technically alert going forward.

Within hours the host country Spain began its "easy" section against the banana republic of Honduras. By the end of the evening the nation was mourning its grotesque "draw" against the Hondurans. It was almost worse, for Spain, an hour to neutralize the Central American's seventh minute goal.

In bars and restaurants you could sense the nation's nerve and becoming exposed. In Argentina four years ago, two things would have happened. One is that everyone would lay odds on Argentina

WORLD CUP SOCCER

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High Scoring Thompson Sent by Nuggets to Sonics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — David Thompson of the Denver Nuggets, once considered poor basketball's most spectacular player west of Julius Erving, was traded to the Seattle SuperSonics in exchange for Wally Walker, a forward, and the Sonics' first-round choice, the 19th pick over all, in the June 29 college draft.

The deal was announced Thursday at the National Basketball Association general managers' meetings here.

"I felt we needed another quality backcourtman," said Lemmy Wilkens, the Sonics' coach. "David is only 27 years old and has an abundance of talent. I think all he needs is a change of scenery."

Wilkens said he planned to start Thompson in the backcourt alongside Gus Williams, who averaged 23.4 points a game last season, seventh best in the NBA. "With the scoring potential of that backcourt," said Wilkens, "we're going to keep a lot of teams honest."

In seven seasons with the Nuggets, Thompson averaged 24.1 points per game, including one game of 71 points — a feat bettered only by Wilt Chamberlain.

But in the last three seasons Thompson has suffered through a series of injuries. Last season, he averaged only 20 minutes for 61 games and scored just 14.9 points a game.

"We are building a team that just isn't suited for David," said Carl Scheer, the president and general manager of the Nuggets, who is about to sell the team to B.J. (Red) McCombs, a San Antonio millionaire. "We think that it's healthy for both Denver and David Thompson for him to get a fresh start," he added.

Thompson said he was glad to be leaving Denver. "The first few years in Denver were great," he said. "But when we started to lose, that's when the finger pointing and backstabbing began. It's been hell since then. For me, the trade is a relief."

Walker last season averaged 9.9 points in 70 games — the most productive of his six NBA seasons.

But he is in the option year of his contract, and the National Basketball Players Association said that Walker is technically a free agent, which could hinder completion of the deal.

The league's collective bargaining agreement prohibits the trading of players' rights.

NBA Rockets Sold

HOUSTON (UPI) — Charlie Thomas, a car dealer, has purchased 90 percent of the Houston Rockets from the Malco Companies of Albuquerque, N.M., for an estimated \$11 million. Thomas said the other 10 percent was purchased by Sidney Schlenker, a former president of the Houston Astros baseball team. The sale is subject to approval of the NBA Board of Governors.

McEnroe Has Tough Draw

United Press International

WIMBLEDON — John McEnroe, defending his Wimbledon title for the first time, will have a difficult path to the final following the draw for the 96th All England Championships, which began Monday.

McEnroe, seeded No. 1, met Jimmy Connors in the first round, an opponent against whom McEnroe's second-round opponent is Wojtek Fibak, one of the most accomplished non-seeded players.

McEnroe could also meet Ilie Nastase in the third round, while the other seeds in his half of the draw include Sandy Mayer (4), Andres Gomez (9), Johan Kriek (5) and Mats Wilander (7), who won the French Open.

Connors, at the other end of the draw, opens against South Africa's Michael Mayburg, the replacement for Andy Paterson who withdrew Thursday with a knee injury. Connors has the weaker half of the draw until the fourth round when he could face Yannick Noah, seeded 10th.

Vitas Gerulaitis is in Connors' half of the draw, and they are seeded to meet in the semifinal.

One of the top names will be missing from the tournament: Bjorn Borg, Ivan Lendl, Guillermo Vilas and Jose-Luis Clerc.

All the seeds in the women's singles have first-round byes. If the seeding works out, Martina Navratilova, the top seed, will play against Andrea Jaeger in one semifinal, and No. 2 Chris Evert Lloyd will meet Tracy Austin in the other.

Carew Leads Angels Past Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Rod Carew stretched his hitting streak to 21 games, one short of the club record set by Sandy Alomar in 1970 — Thursday night by lashing out four hits and sparking the Angels to a 10-8 triumph over the Toronto Blue Jays.

Despite still suffering from a hand injury, Carew is hitting .360-.83, a .434 clip, during his streak. The four-hit game was the 44th of his career.

The Angels pounded out 14 hits, including Bobby Grich's three-run homer and three run-scoring singles by Don Baylor.

After being staked to an 8-0 lead, right-hander Bruce Kison (6-2) coasted through 6 1/2 innings, allowing four runs on six hits, including a two-run homer by Jesse Barfield in the fifth inning.

Red Sox 6, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Dave Stapleton drove in two runs with a homer and a double to pace Boston to a 6-3 victory over the Indians. Mike Torrez (4-3), who had not won since May 15, had a shutout until the ninth when two out and the bases loaded, the Indians' Alan

Brewster hit a three-run double. Mark Cleaver came in to strike out pinch hitter Karl Pagan to end the game.

Brewers 3, Tigers 2

In Detroit, shortstop Alan Trammell's error with two out in the 11th inning enabled Ned Yost to score from third base and lifted Milwaukee to a 3-2 triumph over the Tigers. With two out, Yost tripled and scored when Gorman Thomas' soft liner handoffed Trammell.

White Sox 11, A's 7

In Oakland, Tony Benzard drove in four runs and Steve Kemp added three RBIs to pace a 16-hit attack that enabled Chicago to complete a three-game sweep of the A's with an 11-7 victory.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

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Rangers 5, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Buddy Bell went 3-for-5, including a bases-loaded double, to spark Texas to a 5-1 victory over the Mariners.

Cubs 12, Expos 8

In the National League, in Chicago, Ryne Sandberg reached base five times to help the Cubs extend their winning streak to four games with a 12-8 victory over the Montreal Expos. Bill Buckner went 4-for-5 with a two-run homer, three RBIs, and three runs scored.

Phillies 4, Pirates 3

In Pittsburgh, Gary Matthews led off the 11th with his second home run of the game, enabling Philadelphia to break a five-game losing streak with a 4-3 victory over Pittsburgh. The Pirates played the game under protest following a ninth-inning doubleplay by Philadelphia. With Tony Pena on first, Lee Lacy popped up to

the mound. The umpires initially ruled that pitcher Sparky Lyle had tripped the ball and thrown to first for one out. Phillies' manager Pat Corrales argued that Lyle had caught the ball and had doubled Penns off first. The umpires then reversed their decision.

Reds 4, Giants 2

In Cincinnati, Cesar Cedeno doubled in two first-inning runs and Charlie Leibrandt pitched seven strong innings to pace the Reds to a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. Rod Hume took over for Leibrandt (3-1) in the eighth for his 14th save of the season.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 101 000-2-10 0
Cincinnati 220 000-4-9 0
Los Angeles 000 000-7-7 1
Milwaukee 000 000-1-2 2
Montreal 000 000-1-2 2
New York 000 000-1-2 2
Philadelphia 000 000-1-2 2
Pittsburgh 000 000-1-2 2
St. Louis 000 000-1-2 2
Texas 000 000-1-2 2
Toronto 000 000-1-2 2
Washington 000 000-1-2 2
Zephyrus 000 000-1-2 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 000 000-1-2 2
Cleveland 000 000-1-2 2
Detroit 000 000-1-2 2
Kansas City 000 000-1-2 2
Los Angeles 000 000-1-2 2
Minnesota 000 000-1-2 2
New York 000 000-1-2 2
Oakland 000 000-1-2 2
Seattle 000 000-1-2 2
Texas 000 000-1-2 2
Toronto 000 000-1-2 2
Washington 000 000-1-2 2
Zephyrus 000 000-1-2 2

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Escort Service, Tel. 794 4557.

Devlin, Rogers Take 1-Shot Lead In Opening Round of U.S. Open

By John Radosta

New York Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. — No-body attacks the Pebble Beach Golf Links with impunity, and so only seven players in a field of 153 broke par 72 on the first day of the 82nd United States Open.

The two lowest, Bruce Devlin and Bill Rogers, shared a one-stroke lead at 70 on Thursday. Both were surprised to find themselves at two under par on a windy day at this course of land and water.

Subpar rounds are hard earned, as Danny Edwards learned painfully. Edwards provided the day's excitement. He was far ahead of the field at six under par when he lost five strokes on three holes of the back nine. What looked like a score that was projecting to a 66 dwindled to one under.

"I feel like I've had a couple of blizzards," Edwards said. "I'll just have to go home, change tires and come back for another qualifying session."

At the 11th Edwards was six under par and then held on for two holes until, as the players say, "the wheels fell off."

At the par-5 14th hole, Edwards hit the center of the green, just past the pin. The surface was so firm that the ball bounced into the rough fringe. He chipped out to six feet, then three-putted for a double-bogey 7.

He parred the 15th but

